The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 291.--Vol. XI.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1841.

PRICE 6D.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TIN BOUNDS.

GERRANS will offer for SALE, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 28th instant, all those TIN BOUNDS, situate in the several parishes of St. Agnes, Perranzabuloe, Kenwya, Kes, Reduth, Illogan, and Gwennap, the property of Mr. J. N. Bonython, of Grampound, particulars of which will be stated in handbills. The sale for the Bounds in the parishes of Kenwyn, Kea, Redruth, Illogan, and Gwennap, will be held at the Seven Stars Ino, in the town of Truro, on Wednesday, the 24th, and for those in the parishes of St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe, at the White Hart Inn, in St. Agnes Church-town, on Thursday, the 25th, at Three o'clock each day.

An abstract of the title may be seen, and particulars known, on application to the auctioneer, at Grampound.—Grampound, March 9.

GREAT WORK CONSOLS TIN MINES, in the parishes of Breage and Germoe, Cornwall

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, the 30th day of March inst., by Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Star Hotel, in the borough of Helstone, in seven lots, SEVEN HURS SHAR'S in the valuable and productive Tin Mines, called the GREAT WORK CONSOLS, in the parishes of Breage and Germoe, in the country of Cornwal, situate in the same district as, and near to, the very celebrated tin mine of Wheal Vor. The machinery of the mines is worth a very large sum, there are two draught engines, each of 60-inch cylinder, a very large steam-stamps, with a steam-whim, and all other necessary and convenient machinery and rections. Nearly #8000 profit was divided am ngst the adventurers between the years 1834 and 1836, but since that period no further dividents have been declared, in consequence of the present adventurers having expended a very considerable sum in crections, machinery, and preparations for a more extenced opening on the lodes; for the mounts of August, September, and October last, a clear profit of #1336 and upwards was realised, and the appearance of the lodes were never more promising than at present. The limits of the sett are very extensive, not half the ground has yet been explored, and the present prospects of the mines afford the strongest probability of realising, for the future, large and lasting profits to the adventurers.

For leave to inspect the mines, application may be made to the Purser, John Silvester, Seq., Heistone, or to Captain Blight, at the account-house, on the mine, and for other particulars to Messrs. Millett and Borisse, solicitors, Penzance.

BALLYHICKY and KILBRICKEN LEAD and SHAVE

BALLYHICKY and KILBRICKEN LEAD and SILVER MINES, near Ennis, in the county of lare, Ireland.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 1st of April next, at the mines, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the INTEREST of PRESENT ADVENTURERS in the said MINES, and also the ENGINES, MA-HINERY, TOO! S. Sc., therein, in such lots as may be suitable to purchasers, be materia's include the following among many o'her articles, nearly new, and excellent condition:—

in excellent condition:

One steam engine for pumping, 20-inch cylinder.
One ditto for pumping, crushing, and winding, 17-inch cylinder.
46 fathoms of '0-inch iron pumps, with working barrels, clack pieces, &c.
39 ditto of 7-inch ditto ditto ditto.
146 fathoms of iron pump rods and horizontal ditto.
An excellent crushing mill, with 30-inch roders.
The bellows, arvils, and tools, of two smiths' shops.
Capstans, whim ropes, minera' tools, office furniture, and a great variety of other articles.

For viewing the same, application to be made to P. Meadows Taylor, Esq. ; or application John Paull, at the mires.

moveable stock thereon.

The coal, which is the High Main, or Walt's End seam, is of excellent quality for domestic purposes, and has been well known in the London and coast markets for the last twenty-six years as "Newmarch's Wall's End." A new winning was captered by tween one and two years ago, and a pumping-engine erected thereon, considerably more than competent to the fullest requirements of the colliery, and bo outlay will be needed in the winning of new portions of coal to this colliery for a long period of years. The great extent of the Hazlering coal-field, comprising shout 4500 acres, affords the opportunity of establishing other valuable collieries. For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. James Easton, the collery viewer; to Mr. Thomas Forster, Hazwell colliery; to John Wikinson, Eq., solicitor, Hull; to Mesars, Biell, Brodrick, and Bell, solicit rs, Bow Church-yard, London; or to Messrs, Carr and Jobling, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Hawcastles, November, 1849.

NGINES FOR SALE.—A PUMPING ENGINE, on the

high pre-sure principle, with condenser attached; cylinder twenty-six nobes, length of stroke seven feet. The engine, is in good working or, err, and is rell worth the attention of parties who require an engine of this size.

Also, a COMPLETE WINDING ENGINE on the same principle; cylinder twenty nehes, length of struke five feet. The above to be seen on application to Mr. R. Boote, manager, and sealed offers to be left at the office of Prestongrange Colliery, ill slist March next.

Prestongrange Colliery, February 26.

contains apwards of twenty veins, varying in thickness from two to six feet each of superior coal, with an abundance of rich from ore, covered by a surface of more than 180 acres, and is aivantageously situate with regard to the ports of Swansea and Lianelly, and the navigable river Burry. It is confidently submitted that this estate contains the richest seams of coal and from ore is the South Wates mineral district, and the proprietor having determined on allowing this hitherto approducitive part of -is property to be worked and brought into full operation, is willing to receive PROPO SALS for a lease or leases of the minerals from any company of grantlemen who may be desirous of availing themselves of the opportunity now afforded of investing capital at an immense and certain profit.

Farther particulars may be obtained of the proprietor, N. Cameron, Esq., Swansea; of Mr. D. S. Bockett, 64, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; and of Mr. Charles Bailey, Manor office, Cheltenbarn. O COAL and IRON MASTERS-The GELLYHIR ESTATE

TO MINING ADVENTURERS.—WANTED, & PARTNER CURRENT-GOING COLL ERY in the north of E gland, who can com-nor gf.400. Particulars to base on application, at the office of this. New Bread street, London — March 18.

SARK SILVER MINES.—Specimens of the various Ores found in these valuable mines are now lesiged at the Royal Gallery of Fractical Science, Adelaide-street, West Strand, under the care of the secretary (Mr. Everth), to whom parties wishing information, or who are desirous of becoming connected with this undertaking, may apply between the hours of Eleven and Four daily. The above mines have recently been inspected by W. J. Henwood, Esq., C. E., F. G. S., C. anderground mining surveyor to her Majesty, whose highly interesting resort can be seen upon application to Mr. Everth.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE, POR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS—This article affords the salest, cheapest, and most expeditions mode of effecting this very hazardona operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of he kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., Ac., Ac. :—
"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse; and I am quite willing that, you should employ my name as evi-

the Safety Fuse; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evi-dence of this."

Manufacture: and sold by the Palentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Camborne, Cornwall.

THE INVENTORS' ADVOCATE, AND JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY, a WE VELY BRITISH and FOREIGN MISCRELLANY of RCL. EXCE, INVENTORS, MA. UPACTURES, and ARTS, is the most use fiel and congrehensive work of the kins, published. It contains the scientific intelligence of the week; correct information or railways and steam naturation, the railway is and steam naturation, in the original papers on manufactures and the arts; with a variety of information londerest; to the law, papers on manufactures. It is not only a pour and interest in the day, but is, has a standard work of reference, valuable to personal of interest for the day, but is, has a standard work of reference, valuable to personal originary in releastlish, manufacturing, non mechanical pursuits. Vols. I and 2, testly bound, are already published, and title of Vol. is now in rewarm of publications. Beleet trenaris from more than 1 8 m. Days of the public press —"The Inventor's Advocate is one of the a seefed, personal publications, which the spirit of the times has long called for. The transit that have been practiced by men who has a pilitered and appropriational that illusions of others, would firm a containing the nature of the equality of the links of its details. Many a poor but talented article has seen the equality of the interest of the poor inventor that the spirit of the poor inventor that the protect the poor inventor that the Advocate has been entails, and there are no bounds to the good it may effect. It is in very talended hands, and we have be deposited of its exercise. — Brighton Heroid. —"There is an exigencity of thought.

in protect the poor inventor that he have come to be not been as the provided of the provided bands, and we have a not been the title good it may effect. It is in very talented bands, and we have a description of the sources. "Brighton Heroid." There is an originality of thought, and to discissed of execution about the periodical, that please us vasity; and to an old secretion about the periodical, that pleases us vasity; and to read of the periodic periodic

MUSEUM of ECONOMIC GEOLOGY, DEPARTMENT of
HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, &c., Craig's-court, Charing-cross.—A LABO
RATORY having been established at this Museum for the ANALYSIS of the ORES
of COLLECTION and PRESERVATION of the MINING RECORDS of the United
COLLECTION and PRESERVATION of the MINING RECORDS of the United AVE HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, Rc., Craig's-coult, Charling-cross-soft the ORES of the useful metals, coals, soils, subsoils, building stones, &c., and an office it it be COLLECTION and PRESERVATION of the MINING RECORDS of the United Kingdom, to which a COLLECTION of MODELS of MINING MACHINERY and MINES now forming it a statehed.—Notice is hereby given, that arrangements have been made with Mr. Richard Phillips, F.R.S., &c., the c teter of the Mus um, and Mr. T. B. Jordan, the keeper of the Mining Records, for the INSTRUCTION of PUPILS in Analytical Chemistry and in Mining, Pan and Section Brawing, Mining Machinery, &c., upon terms which have been approved of, and which may be ascertained by application to these guatemen at the Museum, any day between the hours of eleven and four o'clock.

COMBMARTIN and NORTH DEVON LEAD and SILVER MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the following shares in the aboupany are FORFEITED for non-compliance with the rules and regulations said company:—Five Share Scrips.—No. 61, 62, 241, 242.

One Share Scrip.—No. 67.

By order of the directors,

Combinartin, March 15.

WILLIAM NEWTON, Secretary.

CREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPE'.IAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornobili, on Monday, the 27th instant, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at a Meeting of the shareholders held at the same place on the 13th instant, for the traising a further capital, by the creation of new shares.

Laurence Pountney-hill, March 13.

EW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the New Granada Mining Company ill, A natinfriars, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at Three c'elock precisely, for the purpose of considering the expediency of authorising the directors to create additional shares in the said company. By order of the board of directors, by order of the board of directors,
JOHN CHAPMAN, Secretary.

DOLBREEN TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this commany, that the dire-salled for a further INSTALMENT OF FIVE SHILLINGS per share, being all, payable on or before the i-4th day of April neat, at the bankers', Me of the share of the shareholder of the shareholder of the shareholder of 44, Finsbury-square, London, March 17.

BAHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the 29th June, 1840, of the proprietors of this company, will be held at the George and Vulture Tavers, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Monday, the 40th day of April, 1841, at Eleven for I welve o'clock at noon, to receive the further report of the directors upon the affairs of the company, and to elect two directors, in the place of Messrs Richard Thornton Brown and Joseph Lidweil Hesthorn. Particulars as to the qualifications, &c., for the direction, may be obtained at the company's office.

AHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY .- Notice is AHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of the failure in June, 1840, to elect directors in the place of those going out of office by rotation, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Monday, the -th day of April, 1841, at Rieven for Twelve o'clock at noon. Its follow the Adjournes June Meeting) for the election of two directors, vice Mesars. John Benson and Lewis Manase, who go out by rotation, but who being eligible, moder the provisions of the Deed of Settlement of the company, offer themselves for re-election.

Notice is hereby further given, that, in consequence of the resignation of the two auditors, Messrs. H. C. Dakeyne and David Cannan (the latter of whom would otherwise have gone out by rotation), the same Special central Meeting will also be held for the purpose of appointing two auditors to fill au hoffices respectively. Particulars as to the qualifications, &c., for the direction and auditorship, may be obtained at the company's office.

By order of the board,
CHAN. SAUNDERSON, Hon. Sec. and Director
ombard-street, Chambers, Clement's lane, March 15.

ONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, IRONMASTERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of useful RAILWAY STORES, of the best description, consisting of fish beilled and light contractor's rain, about 40 lbs. per yard, plateisyers' too, a such as punners, beaters, long levers, Ac., and about twenty loads of ash plank—the whole of which may be viewed at the company's station, Camden. bows, betwees the hours of Ten and Four daily. Friterins and particulars inquire at the office of the company's storekeeper, Camden Station, London.

Camden Station, March 11.

By order, R. CREED, Sec.

RISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY COMPANY.—
TENDERS FOR LOANS ON DEBENTURE.—The directors of this comare ready to receive TENDERS OF LOANS OF MONEY, on DEBENTURES
issued in conformity with the Act of Parliament, secured on their undertaking,
on the reuts, rates, and tolis arising therefrom, in sums of not less than **pinerms of three, five, seven, or ten years, on interest at the rate of Five PER
IT, per annum, payable half yearly at the bank of Messrs Glyn, Halifax, Mills,
Co, Loadon. The Tenders must express the sums and terms of years, and be
eased to the secretary, at the company's offices, in Prince's street, London, or
distreet, Bristol.

J. B. BADHAM, Secretary.

Sice, Jai, Broad street, Bristol, Feb. 5.

OLTON AND PRESTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

A NDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE.—WILLIAM FOX and CO. having obtained the exclusive linease for MANUFACTURING the above ROPE, beg to indome the proble that SPECIMENS may be seen at their office, Nn. 7s, Old Broad-carect, Lor ion, where every information may be obtained, and also at the following subscene.

CURSORY THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN AND USES OF COAL AND LIMESTONE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

BY C. THOMPSON, ESQ.

The origin of the world in which we live is by many viewed as truly mysterious, when they would only he guided by their meagre imaginations. To almos every probable source of origination it has been attributed, by mean of every creed and in every age, and hence so very many different creeds, and some of them very discordant. Many of them seem but like "the baseless fabric of a vision," while others carry with them the air of probability. Whatever theory we may adopt as the most likely, and how much soever we may be disposed to allow the chemical and the mechanical agency of Nature to operate, in the production of what is called the secondary and tertiary formations of our globe, yet still we must allow the superintendency of the Greak Architect, who is directing every agency for the benefit of its inhabitants, and well as for his own glory. All cannot be the work of chance or accident, for design and appointment are seen in every arrangement, both in the animally regetable, and mineral kingdoms.

This design is seen as much in the mineral kingdom as in either of the others, for every species of mineral has not only its chemical properties given, but its place is fixed, and its contiguity to other minerals is likewise appointed, that it may be the more useful to man. Thus we behold, as one instance, in confirmation of the above statement, that where iron ore or ironstance, in confirmation of the above statement, that where iron ore or ironstance, in confirmation of the above statement, that where iron ore or ironstance, in confirmation of the above statement, that where iron ore or ironstance, in confirmation of the above statement, that where iron ore or ironstance, in confirmation of the above statement, that where iron ore or ironstance, in confirmation or or ironstance, in confirmation or or or ironstance, in confirmation of the above statement, that where iron ore or ironstance, in confirmation o

serve Conclusion. "In not to suppose too much," for unless the flux and the found at on inconvenient distance from the various over and stones of iron, which we see an plentifully scattered through the crust of this clobe we inhabit, our comfort and enjoyment would have been considerably curtailed.

Coal, and especially in its most perfect state, seems to be a useful legacy bequeathed by the antediturian world, and that bequest we seem in part to value. In every quarter of the globe this relicit is found and valued. There are many kinds found, in which properties inhere, that are similar, and some dissimilar; and though these properties inhere, that are similar, and some dissimilar; in though these properties in the state, then, it becomes matter of the first importance to ascertain what is the inherent properties of that particular species he would employ for conducting his various manipulations, that disappointment and failure may an to the result. Three hinds are generally stated to exist, and in each of these are many grades of useful ingredient, which in the manufacture of iron must be carried for combination with the various properties of the ores or ironstones used, whilst others must be driven off or destroyed; jiw without this sactitude for combination with the various properties of the ores or ironstones used, whilst others must be driven off or destroyed; jiw without this sactitude for combination with the various properties of the ore or ironstones used, whilst others must be driven, form. And, first, we have past, which has been used, chiefly by way of trial, in the manufacture of iron. The past with the properties of the ores, the past of the properties of the ores. This operation has been used the density quarties and the sale properties of the manufacture of iron. Not may experiments have the asserting the properties of the manufacture of iron. Not may experiment have been used to the manufacture of iron. Not many experiments have been amployed in the manufacture of iron. Not many experiments ha

oneattuents are—sydrogen, 12 to; sarbon, 74 to; narogen, 10 21; and oxygen, 293.

The fourth variety is denominated cannel coal, because it will burn like a candle or torch. We have seen this sort overlying the other coals in the same vein. We have seen small ortaneouts occasionally made out of it. Smoothly it will dress. It is not very abundant, and not very reviceable. Its constituents are said to be—carbon, 64 72; hydrogen, 21 56; nitrogen, 13 72; and oxygen, 20 00. To the abure may be added, exchange the cold oral of

will dress. It is not very abundant, and not very reviocable. Its consistence are said to be—carbon, 64-721, hydrogen, 21-56; airtogen, 12-75, and oxygen, 0:00. To the above may be added, perhaps, the clod coal of South Wales, which seems to pass from a partially bitushous to a sort of authoritous coal, and then into a pure authracite coal, as it passes on to the north-west side of the basis.

The third general division is pure anthracite. This coal has not been used extensively, except for domestic purposes, and maliting, until very lately, and now it seems to be found useful for the saciting of iron with the horist. It possesses a large proportion of carbon, but is exceedingly difficult of combuscion. When, however, it is properly ignited, it makes a sweet fire; and, by the testimony of many judicious persons, canamised on the last risk with Mr. Crane, it seems will make very strong iron. It is to be hoped that in the many efforts now making by the arithracite association, something major speedily be elicited that will render this sort of mineral produce exceedingly valuable, and that a fair return shall be made to those who have so largely emberded their capital in this part of the Principality. Besides the shope successfully completed their tonical in the part of the Principality. Besides the shope successfully completed their capital in the researcher, to ware considerably in always distinguished, in order to apply it properly. To this end we may be allowed to be rew a few remarks from the researchers of a late distinguished individual. Coals coked from the aplied variety he describes an angular coke, because word do not lave their form in the coking process. Becoming the earlies partially becaminous. Thirdly, those that not only last their angles, but also considerably lose their form in coking, because word do not lave their form in the coking process. Becoming

coals. Fourthly, those that either is whole or in part dissolve and enter into fusion, forming a compact mass, he calls decidedly bituminous; and, fittley, the remaining soil of free-making coni-wis, sathracite coal, does not form a coke in the proper acceptation of the term. Hydrogus and water escape during the process of distillation, but there is little or no reduction of size, and so new arrangement. The fractice and conchoidal form are retained unalitered, with only a slight exterior alteration. Coal that is only anthraction

during the process of distillation, but there is little or no reduction of size, and so occurrengement. The fracture and conchoidal form are retained unalised, with only a slight extérior alteration. Coal that is only anthractions en us to possess, in a measure, the above property.

Besides the coal or coke, or classond, another substance for making from is need to a new color of the coal or coke, or classond, another substance for making from is need to be completed for or these only income of and seed to be corried off by the sumbly applied for, or these one be no good from made. To all the common once or ironatones that are used, limestones are found needful; but where the ironatone is purely entercome, then other, and arguitaceous substances, may be employed. Limestones are various, yet in their general properties they may not be very variable; yet it becomes the manufacturer of iron to try well his flux, unless it has already been proved, and even then a great difficulty will present itself in fixing a standard that will enterceplace and every cort of material. The introduction of the bot-blast, we are informed, have no material. The introduction of the bot-blast, we are informed, have no material. The introduction of the bot-blast, we are informed, have no material. The furnous, weather, and quality or quantity of while the ore is presented with a sufficient quantity of fuel to take up the oxygen from the metal in a sort of metallic perspiration, another outstance, suitable in quality and quantity, must be found and applied that will suite eachly pa to of the ore, and carry them off in a thic large of row. Firstly, the metal must be reviewed; according to the surface to prove flux, that the impurities may be carried off in lava.—Cum Ammon, Feb. 27.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT-MARCH 15.

TURNER S. TREAMWRY.—The arguments in this case (briefly noticed last week), which have occupied the court for several days, terminated this marring. The main circumstances of the case are the same as those which have appeared before the public in the proceedings which have taken place under the bendrupter of the Messar. Gundry, in 1820, and may be briefly stated as follows:—A joint commission was issued against John and Thomas Gundry, the owners of certain shares in the Wheal Ver and Wheal Versit Mines, on the follo of January, 1820, under which Humpbrey Millett Grylls, a banker and attorney at Heistone, and Charles Ward, were chosen as algress. On the 18th of Foresity following, the assignmens made an absolute Pilegoushweat of the shares of the hankupts in both the mines, it was alleged, slithout the concurrence of the creditors, and without having the shares of the bankupts offered for sule. At the time of the reliquishment, Grylls indomnifed Read from all the consequences, and continued after wards noisy to manage the mine. Several meetings of the adsentances afterwards noisy force, and it was resolved, that a sale of the old shares should take place, and that a new division of shares should be made, the old misentances taking the new shares, and new adventurers being also admitted into the consequents. In June, 1820, a sale of the mines secondingly took place under an amicable suit, which was instituted for the perpose, in the court of the Vice-Warden of the Stomastics, and Grylls should be the only bidder, at an declared to be the purchaser for 18,000l. This, it was alleged, was done under a previous arrangement, that Grylls should be the one bidder at the sale on helalf of the new adventurers, and that he should take cleave of the fifty shares "for himself and friends." In 1820 no order was made upon petilism by Lord Lyadhurst, adaying the proceedings in the old commission, and direction of the free for the parties where for the coupany in respect of the shores the fook and recipied also contained a decla

and Mr. K. Hruce, Sir W. Fullett, Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Steere, appeared for the defendant.

The Vice Charettion sold it was one of the simplest cases ever brought better a court of equity. It appeared that Geylis, for general purposes, took active measures is respect of the mines, being desirous that they should go on, and feeling anxious for their prospecty. Soon after the Gandrys became bankrupt Geylis was chosen assigner, and it was thought proper that a reinquishment should be made of their shore in the mines. Had the matter stopped there, there would have been nothing to complain of; but it did not, our was it intended that it should. The parties went on to construct a new company, into the mans of which was to be thrown the prospecty which the Gandrys had, Grylis became a proprietor of eleven fitteth shares. They were taken "for himself and friends," by which his Houver understood that if any friends were utiling to go shares with him they were a titlerity to do not and, if not, that his was to take the whole biased! Then it appeared, in March a chaffering took place tetwers Grylis and Wassicombe, about the shares which were taken for Trelaxney, and then a recreasemakence ensured. From all which it appeared to have been understand that Woolroombe was to take the Trelaxney those which were marked down to Grylis, "for cell and friends." The real was more machinery. The real nature of the transaction appeared to his Honeser to be, that it was not a purchase from Grylis, but transaction by means of which Trelawney or his treaters merely paid a proportionate part of the whole purchase momen, which was equivalent to the four shares. It was not a now of a case in which Crylis and Woolcombe, and to the four shares. the whole purchase money, which was equivalent to as and a case in which Greits first of all was becoming the shares, and selling them by distinct contract, for it was in look at all the elementances and not to see that the ultimate. Trelawary was acting more than what he described it is his a. " an adoption of the general transaction extreed total by Gry This his Humour dwelt upon more because it put an end to the question of section. The electronic acts therefore, resolved throwever into this methat their was a severance from the mean of four shares, subject to this home as rangement, that when Trelensory rame of age he or his trustees should pay his slipshited proposition. Grytle was movely an accest, and his knowledge would affect those for whom he noted. The rest followed as a matter of control. Technique was helding with notice a certain profits of the main raph's interest in the miss, which was not conserved to him in the legitimate commers, and must, therefore, account for all he had received, having all just ables ances. Allowances.

BOURNE'S IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM ENGINES, Ac.

THE PERINSULAR AND URIENTAL NICAM NAVIGATION BOUBAR P. THE PRINTLAN AND CHENEVA NEEDS NAVIGATION COMPANY,—The algred of the present application, was to obtain an improvious restricts the present application, was to obtain an improvious terms of the present application of the foregreen, the Regist paties Company, from setting three vessels called the florgenze, the Regist Tor, and the Tigue, to the newly chartered company ratied the Preinsular and Chinatal Negam Navigation Company, into which the old company is a failen. The Prainsular Steam Navigation Company, it appeared, had recent into an agreement with John Rosense, dated the 7th of March, 1986, to allow him one-third of the profits artising from the saving of turi, as a remanderation for the use of certain improvements in scena cogines, and in holders, foresteen, and shows, and appeared that the plaintiff was the patenties, and which were in pursuance of the agreement filted on board the shies. Upon the florable of the army chartered company, it was arranged that they should purchase these ships, which they claimed to do free from any charge in respect of the agreement made with Mr. Bourne, who, in consequence, instituted the present suit to obtain a performance of the agreement. It was stated that the improvements had been introduced into the atcam-ship Licer good by William Fairbains and Co., engineers, as the agent and under the nontrol of the plaintiff, and though there had been assving of fuel, still there were disadvantages which consider behaved the advantage, instanced as it prevented ready access to the machinery for the purpose of stopping or backing the ship. The defendants also looked that the plaintiff had been using the vessels for the purpose of trying experiments, and soft or introducing his patent apparatus. These allegations were denied by the plaintiff, who further instated, in answer to a charge, that the power of the machinery was leased by having to ture certain flux for the purpose of creating a strong current of air to drive the gas generated to one furnace through the red-hot coals of another furnace, for the purpose of consuming the smoke, that the rapid generation of stram for working the machinery more than supplied any loss of power occasioned by turning the fans—all which, he insisted, had been proved by a year's experiment on board the William Fascell.—This case occupied the Court several days. On the conclusion of the arguments of coursel yearring (Pringr) Bood Langonatz refused the lajoution asked to restrain the defendants from selling the several steam-ships, without reference to an agreement entered into by them with the plaintiff in respect of his patent invention, on the ground that he, he making the attentions on boars, the vessels, had not performed the agreement in the manner intensied.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

GREAT WESTERN BAILWAY COMPANY.

GREAT WESTERN HAILWAY COMPANY.

COURT OF CHANCERY—MARCH 17.

JONES F. THE COMPANY.—This was a motion respecting the payment of costs occasions d by the proceedings incidental to the transfer of a piece of land belonging to the plaintiff to the great Western Railway Company. The arguissoits were commenced on Monday, and concluded this morning.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, the question which he generally asket himself on the subject of costs was this, by whom was the suit rendered necessary? In this case the company had occasioned the expense in consequence of their having taken possession of the Lord without any offer to pay its value His lordship therefore directed they should pay the costs of all the proceedings.

IMPORTANT QUESTION TO COAL MINERS.

IMPORTANT QUESTION TO COAL MINERS.

OXFORD GIRCUIT.—STAFFORD, MARCH 12.

BANNISTER AND ANOTHER F. BANNISTER AND OTHERS.—This was an action for work, and inhour, and materials, and on an account stated. The plaintiffs are what is called in this part of the country "lastly collers," whose business it is to relar coal from the pits belonging to coal brought up. In the course of their employment underground it is necessary to make "air headings" for the purpose of admitting air from above to the workmen below, and also "gate roadings" to enable the workman to pass along to the different parts of the coal mine; and it was to recover compensation for work of this description, and for "undergone coal," which may be described as enal undermined, for the purpose of working it more effectually, that the present action was brought. One of the defendants, George Bannister, a son of one of the plaintiffs to the action, suffered judgment togo by default. It appeared from the evidence that the defendants employed the plaintiffs to work as "butty colliers" the Twichile Colliery, and that they were engaged in raising coal from the 27th of February, 1839. (Ill the 2d of September, in the same year, when they discentinued their operations, and the defence set up was, that a custom obtained that fourteen days' notice of reliquishment should be given, in order that the charterers or undertakers of the mine neight procure assessance from other quarters, and that so such notice had been given in the present case.

Witnesser were also and of the proce a custom for the in-coming butty col-

should be given, in order that the charterers or undertakers or the present case.

Witnesses were also called to prove a custom for the in-coming butty collier to pay the outgoing for air be adings, gate roadings, and undergone coal, and it was stated that the outgoing collier receiver nothing, in the absence of any agreement to the centrary, from the coalmaster for work of this description. If the mine ceased working, but that he, or his representatives, had a cort of it-n outte mine, which was satisfied when the working of the mine was resumed. On the other hand, the plaintiffs proved that the air headings, fee, had been measured by a sorveyer, with the assent of Mr. George Hickman flend, one of the defendants, and had been valued by him at 1491. Its; that a written notice had been given, and that Mr. Blond had written a rode to the plaintiffs, dated the 10th of September, 1839, stating that if they workshould receive the amount of the valuation. They should receive the amount of the valuation are selled the clerk of the workshould the Tividate Colliery, to show that there was no custom for the contgoing to receive payment for the air headings, Ac., from the in-coming butty collier.

Mr. Baron Gronway left if to the jury to say whether they would give erefunce to the witnesses for the plaintiffs or the defendants. The testimony was conflicting both as to the notice and the custom, but as to the custom he must say that it appeared to him that the right of the outgoing collier to receive payment for his exten work ough to the docfinitity postponed till some other collier might undertake the working of the mine.—The jury found for the plaintiffs—damages, 1496, 17s.

THE WEST MIDDLESEX AND INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Connell, of the house of Richardson and Connell, Scotch parliamentary agents, of Fludrer exceet, music a statement before his Peter Laurie, at the Manshon, house, on Phinrishy last, respecting the atractions system of robberty carried on by the West Middlesea and Independent Assurance Company. Mr. Connell attended at the request of fift Peter Laurie, who mentioned that he had received a vast number of communications on the subject of the punder carried on by the persons who called the in-cives the managing infections of the company, and whose furnier exaudition he was prepared to represent particularly, in order to show the pathic how necessary it was to inquire into the character of every concern in which permitted matters were transacted, and to show to Parliament that an investigation ought to be at once communiced into the conduct of the company especially sibulated to.

or ought to be at once commenced into the conduct of the company especially saired in.

Aft. Consell said the case of which he had to speak regarded the department of Mr. Consell said the case of which he had to speak regarded the department of ordinous upon forcessors in the period of the first of the

r Perus Laurin.—There has been nothing so tharrant as this system of villain a great toursher of years, and the whole scheme was got up by these two fells, Kinswise and Hole. I have been an authoritized list of the individuals was instinguished an action of the individuals was instinguished of reliance upon this company, are note in workhouses. I have neverly the initials of a few whose reliative requested that the names should appear A.a. Pyrole. (2 of overeign, sel., J. B., Blinburgh, 20. L.) Johanna Aus Exeter, 8 of J. Miss While, Nottingh on, 20. J., Konlie Barber, London, 40. J. acanonical, without prevantable, prod. (20. d. a. d. per annum). There Hitchen, 80. Missis (10) per annum; Jarob Hack, Birmingham, 2004. (fiel, per annum; Marik Newburge, 1004. [4) per annum; Samuel Craig, Armagh, 2004. [30], per annum; L. G. (Plymostith, 2004. [30], per annum; Mr. L. Lanagan, Waterwood, 30.4 Tyblier, Bover, 1004. J. S. M. (Solderminster, 1104.) A. B. R. Kliderminster Capit. Harris, Weymouth, 50.7. John Harrison, Post Inglon, 20.4. [2 d. per ma. Tural, 78. St. Now most of the annulanta are poor people, who had gives to be a said could gather together in the man to have the Maria of the m. Person Launin-There has been nothing so flarrant as this system of will

Mr. Consold stall is appeared, if their numbers were like those of many of the walve maskers.

Six Pursa Lauwers was of opinion that this large per centage, and the dash which the remotery cut with their equipoges, much bare hought to them an issuance manifest of continuous. He had not from several who were anxious to have the necessary of the had not form several who were anxious to have the land not been also as the second of the several who were anxious to have the secondary cuts parabolated, but were ashamed to appear.

Mr. Bar-ett, the governor of Whitecross street prison, stated that Phonous Rovernor, who consolered to that prison on the left, April, 18.5, at the soil of the governor is to ensure the prison of the lone-position and west Middlesex Assurance consolers, who exist of the reg. Viscosit, 1 a 4, and was discharaged moder the found-vest Act in the following August, but still not leave the prison until the pid November, such, which leads the terms of his lone-resonance to exacts at all notes the found-west Act in the following active and of one of the marks. A Act in one him 18th Barrell, in the day of his found similarly, and in the vest in his eyes, requested the found of some entire vesture has been as and of notes when were in private, and without which he was achanion to return house. The same of of a was accordingly beat to him, be when handed by the provided which he was a channel for the powering school by the powering whom the parabola for the powering whom the him, the high and the monors about him, though according to a private should be made and such to some make the lone for and to other ways.

But Pursa Lauwer, and make the month of the Reinfeld Londows for the name of this managing direction of the code pany to the Bardel of Londows them to be books for the name of this managing direction of the code pany to the bardel of Londows the second bardel is a long to the code pany to the found to be books for the name of this managing direction of the code pany to the found to be books for

Sit future Lavense - And now to in processed of an immune fortune. I under

dand that he and Hole have bouses in Hythe, and in Edward sirect, Fortman goare. These ought to be at once taken pussession of for the benefit of the cre-

Mr. Barrett expressed his surprastibut the books at the losolvent Court were not frequently examined. For one stilling's worth of examination thousands might be saved, for the schedule told a great many titlings which would put people on their guard. Now, if any buty saw what he has stated about Thomas Knowles on the books of the court, was it possibly that the sames would be deposited in the hands of such a person as that insolvent and bankrupt.

Bit Paren Laura thanked Mr. Connell and Mr. Barrett for having come forward on this occasion, and said that he should cell upon those who had been plandered to apply to the representatives of the pinces in which they resided to demand in the strongest manorane parliamentary lovestigation into the whole of the needs gives transactions of the company. He contended that ofthingscoul become a representative of the people to well as a firm and energetic effort to posish such systematic villa by, and to prevent, by a legislative enactment, the perpetration of intererobbery by assurance companies.

MINERAL RICHES OF BELGIUM.

MINERAL RICHES OF BELGIUM.

The Fanal (a Brussels paper), in enumerating the mineral riches of Belgium, passes over the beds of coal in the kingdom, as all the world is supposed to know that it coatains large stores of their valuable product. "But few persons, even in our country (the writer continues) know the rich mines of iran, lead, zinc, the immense quarries of marbles of all kinds, shites, and even stores of compost, that Belgium pessesses. We will divide our description of the mineral wealth into provinces. That of Hainsuit, where we reside, will be more particularly noticed. The gengenostic description of Hainsuit is simple and easy. In the north, to the Sambre, this province presents a continued plain, the unfulfations in which are produced solely by the courses of the rivers, and are generally scarcely perceptible. Here the surface is composed of sandy or allavial beds that the waters have deposited. At the valley of the Sambre the superior of the country changes, the surface becomes more varied, the valleys are more numerous, and the sides of the hills more steep; the rucks present on all sides their denuded strats, their inclinations sometimes disrupted, but obeying generally a uniform order. In the environs of Mons, and even near to Charleroi, the coalisatints are covered with beds of chilk or and, but at those points the strats crop out, and discover their riches to the near to Charleroi, the coalistista are covered with beds of chalk or and, but at those points the strate crop out, and discover their riches to the cultivator of the soil. In pursuing the course of the Sambre, which appears to pass over a tract of land aimost identical in one part of its course, we come seen to the old sandstone formation on which the coal seems to rest. One fact, that every one must remark, is that this hand appears more suitable to the growth of trees than to annual culture, whether it be that the soil absorbs the water too readily, or whether it is naturally arid, the sandstone offers great difficulty to the farmer. The uniter sometimes finds in this place hidden riches under the form of hydrate of iron, but this does not often occur. The calcareous earth, which immediately succeeds, is much richer. It can be cultivated, but it requires care and particular manures, without which it is cold and unproductive; but it contains in abundance all the minerals that constitute the power, the riches, and happiness of a people, who know how to profit by them—viz., iron, copper, lead, zine, silver, marbles, plastic clay, &c. In the province of Hainault this mineral formation forms a large and very extended band. In happiness of a people, who know how to profit by them—viz., iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, marbles, plastic clay, &c. In the province of Hainault this mineral formation forms a large and very extended band. In some parts it touches on the coal beds; in others it is separated from them by the band of red saudatone. Its average breadth is from ten to twelve leagues, and it terminates on the schistose strata beyond Couvin.

"Only those iron ores near the surface of this calcareous district have been hitherto worked. The deficiency of easy internal communication, by making these imperfect products an exorbitant price, have prevented also the working of the richer veins which lie deeper under the surface. The valley of Heure traverses these strata at their greatest breadth. The

also the working of the richer venus with a their greatest breadth. The valley of Heure traverses these struta at their greatest breadth. The The valley of Heure traverses these strutu at their greatest breadth. The access to the richer veins of iron ore would greatly increase the produce of the blast-furnaces, by improving the quality and diminishing the price of iron; and if to that advantage be added the means of conveyance at a moderate cost, there is no doubt we should be able essily to compete with the English in all the markets of Europe and in America. The strate of calcareous earth contain also numerous veins of exide or carbonate of feed. Many very rich ores exist in the neighbourhood of Philippeville. Hitherto they have not been explored otherwise than by idle possents, who sell the produce in loads to some founders in the province of Luxenburgh. Sometimes they reduce the metal themselves, in small excavations formed Sometimes they reduce the metal themselves, in small excavations formed in the ground, and by means of a pair of blacksmith's believs. These indications serve to show the value of the discoveries that would be made if the country were sufficiently accessible to encourage able and active miners to pursue their researches there.

"We will not now particularise the other mineral products which are

"We will not now particularise the other mineral products which are often found in the transition cocks between the linestone and schists; but we must not omit the numerous and valuable beds of slate in the mildst of the provinces of Hainault and Namur. These stores of wealth, which would be very valuable if there were an easy means of conveyonce, are at present without value, because they cannot be conveyed along the Meme, excepting on payment of dues that are altogether prohibitive. The proposed railway between the Sambre and the Meuse would be eminently adapted to bring these valuable products into demand. We have not yet spoken of the immeruse forests which cover the surfaces of a great part of the provinces of Hainault and Namur. These forest-commence in ascending the velley of the river d'Heure, two leagues from Marchiennesau. Pout, and continue almost without interruption to the Freuch frontier, near Rocroy." near Rocroy.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

Accident near Hamilton—Eleven lious leat.—On Tresday 'last, the town of Hamilton and originbourhood were thrown into great consternation on hearing of an extensive explosion of fire-damp in the coal mine situated near Quarter, accompanied with the loss of eleven lives. On repairing to the spot the nec-unt-given of this metancholy event proved ton true. It appears that about eight o'clock that morning (the breakfast hour), there were six men and a boy in the mine, and of whom, it was too plain, must have perished instantly by the explosion. On the alarm, the overseer of the mine and under the impulse of humanity, and vainly hoping to add their fellow-creatures in the misist of this dreadful calamity, rushed thoughtlessly into the positivenous almosphere of the newly-exploded mine, three of whom were dragged out alive and four dead, by a third party, who, becoming olarmed for their safety, came to assist them. Unceasing exertions were made to relieve the prince of the moxions vapour, but it was not till Wednesday morning that the busiles of the seven first sufferers were recovered—some of whom were shockingly mangied by the explosion, in a way that evidently proved that the death of the whole of them must have been instantaneous. Of the eleven sufferers, ping were married, which has have left widows and families. The mobile proprietor of the mine, the Duke of Hamilton, who is now at the palace, was in the greatest distress on obtaining intriligence of the sufferers, and has caused every exertion and arrangement to be made, at his own expense, as to the funciently gave pecuniary assistance to the funcients of the sufferers, and has caused every exertion and arrangement to be made, at his own expense, as to the funcients and other matters suitable to the nielancholy occasion. This accident was not owing to the negligence or unskillulars of his Grace's overseers or engineers. The mine, which is no is going eye or day-level, where the explosion occurred, was completely vectilated, before the analysis hannan newspace come not prevent. For the subsection of more it authorizes the control of the sufferers. The first seven were in the mine at the time of the explosion, the reasoning from each in to their re-west.—William Rewnlie and his son, ten years of age; James Duffle, John Duffle, Hugh M'Lean, John Smith, William Wetherspeen, James Freming, Groupe Pate, James Fisher, and James Fisher.

Samp-house Cultiery, Sheffleid.—We last week amounced a dreadful explosion which had necessered on the previous Monday, at this cultiers, by which

Suep-Jause Cultiery, Skeffield.—We last week amounced a dreadful explosion which had accurred on the previous Monday, at this cultiery, by which its individuals were seriously injured. At the inquest, held on the hody of one of the sufferers on Saturday inst, John Charlesworth, after detailing the particulars of the catastrophe, said he was of opinion that if the Davy lamp had been need, instead of a naked candle, the explosion would not have taken place. They have plenty of Davy lamps at the works; but colliers were averse to using them, because they could not get on so fast with them. George Sportie, on 'eng remonstrated with the day before, had told him that: "he was not paid for working with a Davy lamp." Mr. Dann (one of the proprietors) laid a plan of the pit before the caroner, and offered some claver explanations of the nature of the works, by which it appeared that the part where the explanation took place is not one in which the general work of the colliery is carried on, but where excavations are making to aid in the drainage and resultation.

LANCASHIRE COAL MINERS .- Most of the turn-out men of Oldham and the neighbourhood, we are informed, have returned to work on the masters' terms; a number of those known to have been most active in the strike have been refused,

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the George and Vulture Tayern, on Saturday, the 13th inst.

Mr. Harnsson in the chair.

The Secretary read the advertisement convening the meeting, as also the minutes of the last, which were approved, and after which the statement of arounts.

The Conservation observed that the object of the present meeting.

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The SECRETARY read the advertisement convening the statement of arounts.

The Charman then observed, that the object of the present meeting was to consider the expediency of acting in accordance with the recommendation of their captain and another person of great practical experience in mining operations, whom they had consulted, and who, after a most careful investigation of the present state and future prospects of the mine, bad made the following report, and which, he thought, would convince them that the steps they had in contemplation would be attended with beneficial results. It appeared that additional machinery was absolitely necessary, and the expense would not exceed 1000ff, they proposed to raise the required capital by the creation of new shares.—The chairman them desired the scoretary to rend the following letter:—

Redwick, **Aereck**, **Personant to your request; I have attended at firest Wheal Charnotte, and inagected the prospects and workings of the mine, and send you the following as my report:—The fifty-two fathom two is a circumstance of each and any one, and has been so for the last twenty fathoms. The fifty-two lighty five fathoms, who re some one ground has been met with, but the tode in the end is hard and poor, and has been so for the last twenty fathoms. The fifty-two lighty in the fathom is the state in a met with the tode in the coaly thing doing at this event at present is more in obe in the end in the coal in th

The following resolutions were then carried:—
That it be expedient that the required capital be raised for the works proposed to be er cited by the company by the creation of new shares, in themanner directed by the following resolutions:—
That the holders of the present shares shall be entitled to the option of such shares to be created, in proportion to their camber of shares; the present sumber being 7.6%, that there be created 294 additional—making in the whole layebs.
That every sha endoiner who shall on or before the data but, produced his present series shares at the office of the campany, and pay the sum of as, per shares, shall be entitled to this proportion of shares, upon enganging to, pay the remaining its, in instalments of as, each, and on the following dates—viz., the 10th May, 2-th June, and -int July.
That the shares be divided in proportion of stree, leaving 116 at the 4th-

t July.

the shares be divided in proportion of two to five, leaving 416 at the dis
the directors.

n case of non-compliance with the above terms, in fourteen days, the shares

to be forecated.

The directors going out by rotation (Messrs, Carr and Ashley) were re-elected.—Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting

LONDON CAGUTCHOUC COMPANY.

A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company took place at the Guidhail Coffee-house, yesterday, but, as our reporter was refused admittance, we are unable to lay before our readers any particulars of what transpired.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCI :NTIPIC BODIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

JAN. 20.—The Rev. Dr. BUCKLAND (President) in the chair.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jav. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Beckland (President) in the chair.

Three communications were read:—

1. Observations relative to the Elevation of the Shores of Waterford Haven, during the Human Period, and on the Geological Structure of the Datrict. By Thomas Austin, Esq.

2. A paper, by Mr. Lyell, on the Freshwater Fishes of Mundesley, as determined by M. Agassiz.

(Abstracts of these papers were given in the last Joureal.)

3. On the Teeth of species of Labyrinthodon (Mastodonsaurus and Phytosaurus, of Jaciger), from the German Keuper and the Sandstone of Warwick and Learnington. By Richard Owken, Esq.

The true position of the Warwick andstone, with reference to the Keuper and Bunter sandstein of the Germans, being considered by some geologism as not definitely determined. Mr. Owen, in his preliminary remarks, empresses a hope that the discovering at Warwick and Learnington of reptilian remains, geometrically agreeding with those for d in the Keuper of Germany, may afford some assistance in deeling the questiom. In his prefatory observations, Mr. Owen also shows that the genus Pistosaurus and that the lainter generic men ought not to be retained, because it conveys to intend of a mammilied form of tooth, whereas all the teeth of the genus os designared are originally, and, for the greater part, permanently cossidate; and because the second element of the word, source, joines a faise amount, the remains belonging not to the Saurisa but to the Batrachian or over or reptiles. He, there are, proposes to substitute the green's appointion Labyrinthodon, founded of the three does the founded of the surface of the specimen from the Marwick and the only specimens from the Keuper, are of respited to the designation of the Batrachian from the German Reuger, consist of feeth, a regueration of the thorton of the structure of the continental and Region remains. The teeth of the Esquer, are of a simple continent by Mr. Down at the time the measure was written, connisted of teeth, as the proper of the continenta airy of character in the continental and firsten remains. It was not, nowever, The had studied these sections attentively in comparison with the the teeth of

simple than that of the lower, but he has not yet been able to extend his observations, to it. The dentitus extenditus of a science, eventus, consider occurred, helps for a certain distance from its base, and radiating outcards from its direcumference, a series of vertical plates, which divides into two, ence of twice histore they been allowed at the periphery of the tooth. Each of these diverging and dichotomoting vertical plates, gives off throughout his recovery evertical plates, gives off throughout his control of the sound of the main plate, in relation to which they are generally opposite, but sometimes alternate. Many of the secondary plates, given off ones the centre of the tooth, also divide into two beings they be reminate. They particule of all the minutations which understones the influence of the centres. About the appear third of the tooth, the central yell cavity is refused to a line; but fissures redistring one of them is continued along the middle of each plate. They have it divides, and powerful them is continued along the middle of each plate, dividing where it divides, and powerful them is continued along the middle of each plate, dividing where it divides, and powerful them is continued along the middle of each plate, dividing where it divides, and powerful them is continued along the middle of each plate, dividing where it divides, and powerful them is continued along the middle of each plate, dividing where it divides, and present a line, of the periphery of the tooth, their terminations, as well as them of half a line, of the periphery of the tooth, their terminations, as well as the same of the finance of the fin

derived any essential shift room minute anatomy, in his other many candom anotomist been shifted to good and complete the oblished to establish the shifted conception could have been shifted they are not expendent to motifications of destal circumstance by there for the control of the state of of t

the several officers connected with the estab laborat.

The report having been received, thanks were voted to the committee for their attention to the interests of the society, as also to C. V. Walker, Equ., for the promptogas with which he had undertaken the office of honorary secretary, and particularly for the ability which he had evinced in editing the Thumselions and P. occadings of the Society.

The Castaman then alluded to the report, and explained the present situation of the society.—A lengthened discussion then ensued. It was the general opinion that the society had done much good, and that, under proper organisation, it might be continued; but that, as many of the members were absent, it was advisable to adjourn the meeting to a focuse day.—It was unanisqualy resolved that the honorary secretary be requested to summon a general meeting of the acciety for Wednesday, the 24th of March, at seven o'clock, to take into consideration the best means of continuing the society, and of carrying out those objects for which it was originally established.

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEAM ENGINE. - A patent has lately been taken out by Mr. Thomas Stather, foremen to Mesers. Overton and Wilson, founders and steam engine manufacturers, for an invention of hown-viz., the introduction of what he calls the steam-engine "controller. own—vir., the introduction of what he calls the steam-engine "controller." This new invention is for reversing the motion of the engine, and that instantly, by a most simple contrivance. The inventor states that his controller may be fixed in front of the helm, or a duplicate may be fixed in front of the helm, or a duplicate may be fixed on the paddle-hox top, or centre of the platform (from paddle-hox top paddle-hox), so that the ensu at the helm or the captain shall have full and perfect control of the engine. The working model which he exhibited at a lecture in the Mechanics' Institute, going at a rapid rate, obeyed as soon as the words of commised were spoken—viz., "alow," backward," quick," forward," "stop," to the surprise of all present. The enthusiasm manifested at the wonderful control gained over so powerful an agent was such that it hwest forth in loud and repeated appliance for some time. By the present method the engine is stopped by removing the entire. time. By the present method the engine, in adopted applause for aone time. By the present method the engine, in adopted by removing the excentric out of its genr, but by this discovery the executive remains undisturbed. In hormotive engines, the extra encentric-rads will be dispensed with, only one being required, and thus saving from 2001, to 1001, in the cost.—Hall Advertiser.

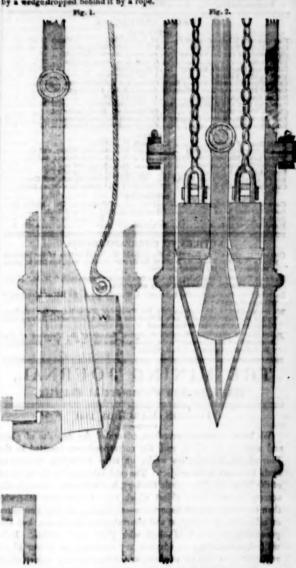
ARTHUR AND EDDY'S APPARATUS FOR RAISING MINE FUMPS.

STATEMENT OF THE MEANS EMPLOYED IN TAKING UP HEAVY LIFTS OF PUMPS PROM UNDER WATER IN PENYTHON SHAPT, MOLD MINES, PLINTSHIBE.

(From the Report of the Report Common Polytechnic Society,)

Penyfron shaft is forty fathoms deep under the adit, in which were three lifts of 22-inch pumps, the top lift being a plunger, and the two others drawing lifts. The mine had been stopped for some years, and it was now desired to take up all the pumps. The water stood about six fathoms under the adit, and six fathoms of the top lift were therefore taken up without difficulty. The remainder of this lift was drawn by a crook, which laid hold of the throatway of the H piece, and was kept in its place by a wedgeshropped behind it by a rope.

Fig. 1.



For the rose lift, the apparatus represented by fig. I was contrived by Captain John Eddy, of the Mold Mines. This was attached to about twenty-air fathoms of very strong iron rods, the upper part of which were secured to the capatan rope, the capatan being assisted by winches and blocks, the wedge is, was elevated so as to pass easily into the pumps, and made fast in that position, the whole was dropped to the clack door of the lift, and turned round until the hook had entered the opening, when the rope which held up the wedge being let go, the hook was safely held in the throat of the doorway, and the whole was drawn to the level of the water, and the pumps taken off one at a time. This lift of pumps was twelve fathoms long, and weighed about fourteen tons, but the force exerted was much greater than required to weigh this; as the stays had to be broken, some pieces of which were oak, one foot square, and about six feet long, these were parted in two, and come up adhering to the pumps. The crown, or bottom lift, was about twelve fathoms long, and with a sliding windbore, and some other things ettached, weighed nearly twenty tona. The top of this lift was about twenty-five fathoms under water, and there was no doorway above the box which remained in the working barrel, owing to the bucket sword having been broken in trying to draw it, and there being a quantity of stuff in the pumps above the box, there was no place to eatch by a hook, and nothing to lay hold of out the smooth interior of the pumps, and thus considerable difficulty presented itself to taking hold of it in a secure on anner.

To endeavor to raise this lift, the apparaisus shown by fig. 2 was con-

smooth interior of the pumps, and thus considerable difficulty presented itself to taking hold of it in a scoure onanner.

To encleavour to raise this lift, the apparatus shown by fig. 2 was constructed by Mr. John Arthur, of the Mold Mincs foundry.

Being dropped through the water into the column, it was lowered to the second pump from the top. This was done by attaching the inverted cone to the iron rods, the east-iron block containing the cutters or tougues being kept up to such a height by two chains carried up by the side of the rods above water, that the steel points of the cutters of not project heyond the circumference of the tron block. When it was ascertained that the apparatus was fairly in the column, the chains were cased so as to suffer the iron block to descend on the inverted cone, which forced out the tongues, so as to press against the inside of the pump, and the iron rods being attached to the capstan rope, assisted by three powerful winches, working three pair of blocks reafed with new whim ropes, the whole was weighed, afterly brought to the surface of the water, and taken up—the beavers and stays being broke as before. The ends of the tongues were well steeled, and the impressions made in the inside of the pumps were not stays being broke as before.

RAILWAY TRAPPIC. Sec.—We extract from the return just laid on the table of the House of Commons, in accurdance with the motion of Lord Granville Someraet, a voluminous document, containing much valuable information on the subject of railways, the following statements relative to the great receipts from passengers on the following railways, during the second half year of 1840, viz.;—Ulater Railway, gross receipt from passengers, 49724.; Arbroath and Forfar, 21184.; Newcastle and Carlisle, 17,3554.; Glasgow, Paisley, Klimarnock, and Ayr, 18,8924.; Manchester and Birmingham, 85064.; Northern and Eastern (for two and a half months only), 54374.; Manchester and Leeds, 24,8914.; Grand Janotion, 158,5714.; Liverpool and Manchester, 70,4324.; London and Birmingham, 289,1954.; Brandling Junction, 12,9324.; London and Birmingham, 289,1954.; Brandling Junction, 12,9324.; London and Southern, 115,0164.; North Union, 26,2474.; Manchester and Birmingham, includes the charges for horses and carriages, which the company have very absurdly mixed up with the passenger termin, atthough a separate raturn is made by them for cattle, page, sheep, and goods); a separate return is made by them for cettle, pigs, sheep, and goods); Eastern Counties, 12,8566.; Midland Counties, 35,2146. The shore re-turns are made by the secretaries of the several railway composites, in compliance with the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 97.

The Monte Guardie states that the Garmania Dist has voted a recom-prose of 100,000 Series (250,000f.) to the language of the electro-magetic machine to supersede steam-engines.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES

AGEIRTY. FIAT	HE ENSUING WEEK	DAT.	-	era.
Boyal Asiatic 14.	Grafton-street	Saturday	2	P. M.
Royal Geographical 21,	Regent-street	Monday		P.M.
British Architects	Greavency-street	Monday		
Royal Medical and Chir. 55,	Berners-street	Tuesday	84	
Civil Engineers 25.	Great George street	Tuesday		F. M.
Zaniegical	Leicester-aquare	Tuesday	44	P. M.
Architectural 35.	Lincoln's Inn-fields .	Tuesday		F. M.
Boyal Botanical 49,				
Security of Arts				
Geological	merset House	Wednesday	84	
Boysi	merset House	Thursday	*1	9. M.
Andiquaries				
MI Society of Literature St.	Martin's piace	Thursday	4	F. M.
Boyal institution All				
Westerlander Madient Wa	of on \$4 all	Caturday	-	

PUBLIC COMPANIES

MEETINGS.
New Granada Mining Company
EALLS.
Royal Bank of Australia March 31. Office. East Fret-il Mining Company 5a. April 10. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Wiscal Lecké Mining Company 5a 10. Barnett, Hoares, and Co. Pelbreen Mining Company 5a 14. Bosanquet and Co. Bouth Australian Company 24/ 14. Ladbrocks and Co. Rick An et Gold-stream Works 10s. May 22. Stone, Mertin, and Co. Cambrian Iron and Spairer Co 24. June 1. London Joint-Stock Bank.
DIVIDENDS.
General Steam Navigation Offices of the Co. March 22. Burth Caradon Mine 201, p. 64th sh. East Cornwall Bank Burk of Australasia Boyal Bank of Ireland bs. per share. Bank April 1.
NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Gener "Windsho" at Dayton — We received the continuation of the paper on Mining Operations in South Durham, by Edward Stanley, Eq., too late to admit of its insertion in the present Journal.

Densar Courry Coal Courany — We thank our correspondent, "W. M." (York)—the information will be particularly acceptable.

Rayran I sow Courany. —The letter of "A Well Wisher to the Bill of Discovery," will appear usat week.

We are indebted to our contemporary, the Mechanics' Magazine, for the cuts illustrating the description of Mesars. Arthur and Eddy's Apparatus for Raising Mine Pumps, in another part of the Journal.

od " Veritas"—A. General Geological Survey of the Province of New newick—"A Subscriber"—"A Constant Reader"—"H. T.," Rathdrum— H."—"J. Callam"—"J. H. Shears."

THE MINING JOURNAL. Mailway and Commercial Gajette.

LONDON, MARCH 20, 1841.

We have, on several occasions, advocated the deposits of plans and surveys of mines, and the correspondence inserted in the Journal for the past few weeks on mine surveying, induces us again to revert to the subject. The establishment by Government of the Museum of Economic Geology, is the first step towards the accomplishment of an object which cannot be viewed otherwise than as one of national importance—embracing not only a museumor collection, of geological and mineralogical specimens, but also preserving the records of mines, with plans and sections. It is, we feel, unnecessary to advance any argument in favour of the registration or deposit of plans, as the vast sums of money which have been expended—the melancholy accidents which have arisen (attended in many cases with loss of life, from communications made with old workings), being sufficient in themselves to point out the importance of an office for records. As an establishment, ander the auspices of Government, it is the first step towards a School of Mines, as it opens to the practical man the means of acquiring and communicating information, and, by reference to The plans and modes of working adopted in various districts, the means of comparison—the advantage of which all must appreciate. We cannot, indeed, too strongly impress on all associated with mining enterprise, the benefits which must accrue from depositing copies of plans and sections in the museum, to which reference can at all times be made; the cost is so insignificant, that we feel It is only to direct attention to ensure the co-operation of those who possess liberality of mind, and who are anxious to promulgate information. We trust, then, that all parties will lend their aid to earry out the objects of Government, and that, ere long, the office, or depository, of mining records, will be consulted with advantage By the mining community, and the benefits derivable be duly ap preciated. We have, in the interim, only to impress on our rea clers the desirableness of copies of plans being transmitted to the curator, for the advantage, not only of those interested immediately In the workings, but of the public at large, as being an encourage ment to mining pursuits, and calculated to advance the mining

Our attention has been drawn, by a correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, to the bill introduced by Mr. HAWKS, with the object of establishing a medical board, which, at first sight, we confess, did not appear to us calculated to have any effect or influence on the mining interest, but inquiry has satisfied me that the mines of this country are more likely to be affected than would at first be apparent. The clauses of the bill, in the appointment of a medical board, directly attack the mining industry of this country, as regards our sulphur ares, and will tend more than any one other legislative enactment could do to advance the interests of his Volcanic Majesty, the King of the Sicilies, by She use of foreign sulphur. It is contended, on the part of the premeters of this bill, that all mundic, iron pyrites, or sulphur eres, of this country, possess more or less arsenic, in combination with the sulphur, and hence that they should not be used, as arrenic, being a rolutile body, combines with the sulphur, and hence a deleterious compound. We have not space to enter into the subject, but thus briefly draw the attention of those interested In sulphur mines, that they may protect themselves in committee, or induce their representatives to have the proposed clause so alsered, that under any circumstances it shall be confined to the sulphur made and used for medical purposes.

On reference to the Parliamentary proceedings, we find that Mr. Mawas failed in an attempt to get his bill read on Wednesday night; shortly after the commencement of the discussion, it was discovered that there were not sufficient members present to make "a house"-a good proof of the opinions entertained of the measure by honourable members-

We last week inserted the letter of a correspondent on the slave trade, applying to the mines of Brazil and Cuba, and the movement lately made by some shareholders in the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company, whose philanthropy and proper feeling on this question is so praiseworthy, causes us to take up the subject, as one which is highly deserving the attention of all who may be embarked in foreign mines, where slave labour exists. We find in the reports of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company, that, in taking stock, the value is set upon the slaves in the same manner as produce, stores, or materials, and, in case of the suspension of operations at Gongo Soco, the consequence would be, that the slaves, who have by their labour yielded the returns from which the shareholder, have obtained their dividends, would be sold, and turned over to some other party, being put up to obtain the highest price. When we reflect that 20,000,000l. was granted for the abolition of slavery -when the general hatred and detestation which Englishmen entertain to slave traffic is considered-we can hardly believe, that any one who professes the feelings or principles which should influence every Christian, should subscribe to a company, or allow the funds placed at their disposal to be applied to the purchase of human flesh. We have every reason to believe that, with the Gongo Soco Company, the situation of the slave is comparatively a state of happiness, compared with the free labourer of England, more particularly under the Poor Laws, as now established, where employment is wanting-but it is the principle we deprecate; and, indeed, it appears to us only necessary to direct attention to the question, to secure that unity of action which is essential to putting down a system so abhorrent to our nature. We trust that the gentlemen who have taken up the subject will follow it outsuccess must attend their exertions, and the good wishes of all, with the prayers of the enslaved, will accompany and prosper the cause they advocate, supported as it is by all those kindly feelings which Christianity inculcates.

ON THE PREPARATION OF THE WHITE OXIDE OF ARSENIC IN CORNWALL.

BY W. J. HENWOOD, F.R.S., F.G.S., &C.

It is well known that the ores of tin are often so mixed with those It is well known that the ores of tin are often so mixed with those of copper and iron, that their separation is an operation of much difficulty and expense. This is greatly facilitated by roasting them in a common reverberatory furnace, whereby the specific gravity of the two last is much diminished, and the sulphur and arsenic with which they are combined are expelled. This poisonous mixture is prevented from injuring vegetation in the neighbourhood of the furnace, ov being passed through a very long horizontal flue, or by being conveyed into a large and close chamber in which it is deposited. thich it is deposited.

The substance thus collected consists almost wholly of sulphur and ar-senic, and it was for many years rejected as utterly worthless. About thirty years since it was thought, however, that the white oxide of arsenic might be extracted from it; this was successfully attempted by the late Dr. Edwards, who established a manufactory for the purpose near Parrenwell, which was long the only one in the United Kingdom. Within four or five years a second has been erected near Bissoe-bridge, and a third has been more recently set at work near Redruth.

The materials are now collected from the burning-houses in all parts of Cornwall, and the principle adopted in their separation is the difference.

Cornwall; and the principle adopted in their separation is the difference of temperature at which sulphur and arsenic sublime—the former being about 300 deg., the latter 330 deg.

They are first put into a common reverberatory furnace, having a very Incy are now put into a common reverberatory turnace, having a very long flue, and the best is so slowly increased as to dissipate the sulphur before the arsenic is volatilised; and this is assisted by means of small fires communicating with the flue in different parts, by which means the sulphur is carried far on it. The temperature is then carefully raised, and the arsenic is driven off; but as the arsenic requires a greater heat than the sulphur, it is therefore more readily deposited on the sides of than the surpose, it is therefore more readily deposited on the sides of the flue. When this has been continued for a sufficient time, perhaps weeks, or even months, the fire is extinguished, the flue is opened, and its contents removed. The finer and purer parts of the arsenic are found, in a crystalline state, nearest to the fire; and so the distance from it increases, it is more and more mixed with sulphur, this is again placed before the formace for a repetition of the process.

before the furnace for a repetition of the process.

The purer portion is now introduced through a hole at the apex into conical cast-iron retorts of about 2 ft. 6 in. high, and from 1 ft. 3 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter at the base. The broader ends of these are elamped to an iron plate, which forms the upper side of a flue from a rather awail but very brisk fire, and the joints are closed by luting; the aperture at the top being shut he a plain iron stress are set. aperture at the top being shut by a plain iron stopper only. When the workman thicks that the first charge has been all sublimed, he removes the plug, and through a funnel introduces a further supply, and so on until he imagines a sufficiently thick crust has been deposited within; the lamps are then taken off, the retort is conveyed into the open air, and place is supplied by snother.
These, whilst at work, are placed beneath a dome opening into the ex-

These, whilst at work, are placed beneath a dome opening into the external air, in order that the labourers may not be injured by inhaling the mixture of vapourised arsenic with the atmosphere of the workshop. The arsenious acid thus lining the retort is usually about an inch thick, and is very easily removed; it is of a pale amber colour, and in that state large quantities of it are sold; sometimes, however, it is reduced to powder, and this is done in a grist mill of the ordinary kind. This method is essentially different from the German mode, described by Mr. Vivian. (Cornwell Geological Transactions, I. p. 61).

All attempts to prepare orpiment and regular (the red and yellow sulpharets of arsente) in Cornwell, have hitherto been useless; and experiments on the extraction of arsente directly from the arsenical priites.

ments on the extraction of arsenic directly from the arsenical pyrites are been, in point of economy, equally unsuccessful.

have been, in point of economy, equally unsuccessful.

It is not easy to ascertain the quantity of arsenious acid manufactured in this county. In 1826, eighty-three tons of it were shipped at Penryn (Cornwell Geological Transactions, 111, p. 360); at present, I believe, not less than from 600 to 800 tons are prepared annually.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BELGIUM .- The second chamber of the Court of Appeal at Brussels lately made a decree of great imp ceruing com-servial companies. It is known that the statutes regulating sout of these companies contain a clause which confers on the shareholdseems or these companies contain a clause want coarry on the statements or an annual interest of 5 per cent., independent of any dividend. The question having arisen whether a shareholder can demand payment of this interest when the company has not derived any profits, or even when it has sustained loss, a decision was given in the affirmative. The Court of Appeal, from motives arising from the special contract which was submitted to it, as well as from principles by which joint-stock companies are regulated, reversed this decision. The decree decisires, that such a have avaisable to the latter when loss is matchined or no resident are de-

are regulated, reversed this decision. The decree declares, that such a laise, carecard to the letter when loss is sustained, or no profits are devived, bring liable to aluse, and injurious to others, ought to be considered imm such, opposed to public order, and not obligatory.

BRITIAN ASSOCIATION.—We understand that the visit of the association to this neight eacheoud is postposed from July to August. This will rive the members an opportunity of witnessing the launch of H.M.S. Himfories, which is eclosed to be got ready for launching in that month. T = book c uncell of the association will meet on Turaday next, when the diffe e (committees will report progress. The subscription towards detailing the expenses of the visit amounts to about 6001.— West of England Conservative.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SULPHUR ORES-PROJECTED MEDICAL BOARD.

Sin,—I beg to call your attention to a bill brought into the House of commons by Mr. Hawes, for establishing a medical board. Its clauses Commons by Mr. Hawes, for establishing a medical board. Its clauses are so objectionable, that they only require to be known to have the bill flung out altogether. Now that we have found a substitute for Sicilian sulphur in the products of this country, and taught his Majesty of Naplea a lesson which he never will forget, is it to be tolerated that our trade is to be hampered by a set of medical "Jacks" in office," which this absurd bill provides for? When I inform you that it may go to the extent of interfering with the production of sulphuric acid from the pyrites of this country and Cornwall, I know that I say quite enough to call your attention, and that of the mining interest, to the subject; and in your able country and Cornwail, I know that I say quite chough to call your attention, and that of the mining interest, to the subject; and in your able hands I must leave it for the present, for want of time. I cannot, however, conclude this hasty note without expressing my astonishment that Mr. Hawes should be the member to bring in this bill—a gentleman who knows well the great importance of producing from the pyrites this sulphuric acid, by which we first make sulphate of soda, and then aikali, which he must me extensively in his same, boiling concern.

phuric acid, by which we first make sulphate of soda, and then alkali, which he must use extensively in his soap-boiling concern.

The public should be made sware of the fact, that the use of these pyrites has nearly excluded the use of foreign sulphur, and that in place of importing potash largely from America, we are now exporting the sikaliextensively to that country, and that any interference would bring Mr. Hawes and the other soap manufacturers back to the use of kelp barilla, and those sort of things, which would nearly double the price of that essential article. The King of Naples publishes his edicts, first giving a monopoly of his sulphur mines to a French company, and, when driven from that, appointing a commission to regulate the trade, by which means he loses this trade for ever. Mr. Hawes brings in his bill appointing a board to hamper our trade, and restore it to him. It is too bad to see the enterprise and industry of the country thus interfered with.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.,

Sulphur Mines, near Rathdrum, Ireland, March 9.

J. S.
P.S.—Respecting the health of persons engaged in those works where

P.S.—Respecting the health of persons engaged in those works where pyrites is used, I may observe, that I have visited the establishment of Mr. Muspratt, one of the largest in this kingdom, and have seen everal men who have been twenty years and upwards engaged there, every one of whom has a much healthier appearance than Mr. Hawes.

[The importance of the question treated upon by our correspondent, will, oubtless, excite attention, and effect the object of the writer. We have sade some remarks treating on the subject in another column.]

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

The Committee for the Investigation of Accidents in Mines has statement of the system of study in civil engineering and mining at the University of Durham. Perhaps in doing so you will permit me briefly to state, that this committee, which was organised immediately after the lives were lost, has been pursuing its important object with a zeal and lives were lost, has been pursuing its important object with a serious perseverance that hope has encouraged, and which augurs well for a favourable result. The most intelligent and able viewers of the north, in the various visits of this committee to their mines, have received it with much courtesy, and facilitated its investigations personally and by every means in their power. It has been in communication for more than much courtesy, and facilitated its investigations personally and by every means in their power. It has been in communication for more than eighteen months with many of the most scientific men of the kingdom, from whom several valuable suggestions have been received. Under its superintendence the comparative security of the different safety lamps, as Davy's, Clanny's, Upton and Roberts's, &c., has been tested, and, by the kind assistance of the Belgie Embassy, it will shortly be in possession of that of M. Lemielle, so favourably reported on by the commission of that country for a similar purpose. Ventilation has engaged the particular attention of the committee, which will form an important feature of its report. The laws and regulations of foreign mines it has also examined, and has found a paramount attention paid by them to the scientific education of their mining officers.

cation of their mining officers.

Impressed with the importance of this subject, the committee held, by appointment, a conference with the Senate of the University of Durham appointment, a conference with the Senate of the University of Durham on the 24th ult., considering that she had already gone far in the adoption of a system of education for that purpose, and all that was required was a Professorabil of Practical Engineering and Mining, which you will observe, by Professor Chevallier's letter, the University is willing to adopt, but has not the command of funds (about 1200t. a-year) for that especial purpose, and which the committee is now exerting itself to obtain for them. The advantages both to humanity and the mining interest of Britain, of a practical and scientific education being simultaneously pursued by the young officers of mines, are too obvious to require at this moment a word of argument.

It is fortunate for the coal mines that, in the very heart of the great

It is fortunate for the coal mines that, in the very heart of the great district that supplies nearly one-fifth of that mineral district that supplies nearly one-fitte of that mineral to britain, an insti-tution is seated, with all the machinery prepared, and most of it in ope-ration, for diffusing amongst them the improved lights of modern science. The difficulties that Sir Charles Lemon encountered in his splendid at-tempt to found an institution of this kind for the metallic mines, in the north have been already removed, so far as relates to its existence—a slight adaptation, already agreed to, and no very extensive fund, being all that are required to complete and set in motion for the coal mines this important object.
South Shields, March 15. I remain, Sir, your's, &c., JAMES MATHER.

Sould Shields, March 15.

To the Committee for the Investigation of Accidents in Mines, on the subject of a scientific estumbion for the objects of mines.

University of Interhom, March 2, 1841.

Gentamen,—In consequence of the wish which you expressed as your late conference with the Warden and Senate, to be informed how for the course of education for students in civil engineering and mining, in the University of Durham, is capable of being extended, so as to be available for the objects which you have in view, I have the honour to send you a briefstatement of that course of study. The class of students in civil engineering and mining was opened in isids. The fall course of study occupies three years, but certificates of competency in particular subjects may be obtained after a shorter time. The following are the subjects included in the course of study:—

Arithmetic—Algobra—Exclid—Logarithms—Plane Trigonometry—Solid Geometry—Analytical Geometry—Theoretical and Fractical Mechanics—Differential and Integral Calculus—Dynamics—Hydrostatics and Hydraulics—Spherical Trigonometry and Advisonomy—Prenumatics—Surveying, and the Use of Instruments—Practical Mapping and Archite-tural Drawing—Theory of Perspective and Projections—Hydrostatical and Hydraulical instrume ts. in general—The Steam-Engine—Optical Instruments—Theoretical and Practical Chemistry—The ry of litest—Minesulogy—Metallurgy—Geology—The French, German, Italian, and Spanieh longuages.

The progress of the students is tested by annual public examinations, and the

nguages, of the students is tested by annual public examinations, and the to which the several studies are pursued, will be best understood by a ree in the examination papers set at the final examination in 1841, printed in pendix to the Duckson Unservisty Calender for 1841. By the regulations of severally cities vial. persons who are not, members of the University are sible, with the approbation of the Warden, to attend any course of public

ition to the theoretical instruction, the students are constantly engaged in of working coal pits, and to conduct underground surveying. They visit also, under proper inspection, the priorical public works, manifectories of machinery, from works, Arc, in the vicinity, and are required on such occasions to deliver written reports. Prodeincency in those branches of practical work is excuraged by priorical evidence of practical work is excuraged by priorical evidence of practical work is excuraged by priorical evidence of study already of calculations and extension in order to meet the views of the Committee of the Investigation of Accretants in Misses. The principal addition required a pears to he a Protessorship of Practical Engineering and Missing, with an endowment conflicted to ensure the services of a person of experience and high activable controlled the students themselves, by the entablishment of achievancing or other rewards, to begine accreting to the remait of public examination. The chief of such rewards won do be both to diminish the expenses or promoting vising more straight accessed to the excession of constructions of other students there exceeds a straight they might exceed to become established in their protession.

The University of braham, by having been the first accommission of the protession of the protessi

BRITISH IRON COMPANY.

BRITISH IRON COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I am glad to see you have opened your columns to communications on the subject of the British Iron Company. The proprietors are indebted to you for this act of liberality—and there is no publication in which their affairs can be more advantageously, or more suitably, discussed than in the Mining Journal. One cause of the depressed and embarrassed position of the company, may be ascribed to the want of a wholesome publicity being given to their proceedings. It was resolved, at an early period, that neither the reports of the directors nor the half-yearly statements of account should be printed. The ground of this resolution was, the notion that, while the suit was pending, Mr. Attwood might turn to advantage the information thus afforded to him. The idea was a delusive one—Mr. Attwood had all the information be wanted, but the proprietors were deprived of the knowledge that would have been useful to them, for the mere reading of a report, or the items of an account current, at a general meeting, make but little impression on the memory. To render such documents available, they should be printed and circulated, and then the proprietors would have the opportunity of examining them at leisure at home. I believe it would be of advantage, even now, to have all these reports and balance-sheets printed in a pamphlet form, and then the shareholders would have the history of their unfortunate concern complete from the beginning.

memory. To render such documents avanators, may amount to promise and circulated, and then the proprietors would have the opportunity of examining them at leisure at home. I believe it would be of advantage, even now, to have all these reports and balance-sheets printed it in pamphlet form, and then the shareholders would have the history of their unfortunate concern complete from the beginning.

I am not disposed to sanction the slightest imputation upon the honour and integrity of the directors, or their seal for the service of their constituents—on the contrary, I believe, however, that the company's cause—not only without fee or reward, but at the sacrifice of much time, trouble, and anxiety. I believe, however, that the time is arrived in which their services can no longer be of advantage to the company. Nothing but a high sense of honour can have induced them to bear the heavy burthen they have borne for so many years; and there can be no doubt that they would gladly relieve themselves from an onerous and thankless office, if they could do so without imputation. I, for one, would readily accept their resignation, and join, with all sincerity, in a vote of thanks for their past exertions. I would do so, because I believe it would be for their advantage, and for the advantage of the shareholders, that the affairs of the company should be transferred into other hands. For what is the position in which the directors and managers now stand? They have tought the long and wearisome fight with Mr. Attwood, and have been deteated. He is finished with victory, and will yield nothing—they are disheartened and borne down with ill success, and are preparing to capitalise at discretion. It is no use, say they, to contend any longer—the highest court in the realm has pronounced against us—law precedings are dangerous and expensive—let us pay him his demand and be quit of him. But is it the interest of the proprietors to listen to this advice?—advice given horsely be not allowed. They have been paid, are down in the comp

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVE LABOUR IN FOREIGN MINING
ENTABLISHMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin,—I observe a laudable effort is now being made to direct the attention of the shareholders of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company to the abolition of slave labour in their mines, and as I know many of the readers of your valuable Journal are shareholders in the Cobre and the Santiago Mining Companies copper ore mines, at Cobre, in Cuba, I would urge, through the medium of your paper, upon their consideration, the fact, not known to the resperity, that these companies are proprietors of slaves, and have a slave force of 1300 souls upon their consideration, the fact, not known to the resperity, that these companies are proprietors of slaves, and have a slave force of 1300 souls upon their establishments. The sacrifice of Cornishmen by drath and rendered unfit for service, is about 28 per cent, per annum, and these men only overlook and instruct the slaves. The annual sacrifice of slaves I have not been able yet to ascertain, but I am informed that their covering, diet, and treatment are wholly at the mercy of the companies' agents, who work the slaves by night and by day, and on Sanday invariably; these facts cannot be controverted. It is the interest of these companies agents to raise the greatest quantity of ore per month, at the least possible expense, and the unfortunate slaves are tasked to accompanies are raising now about 3000 tons of copper ore a-month, and, upon inquiry, I learn that the whole could be done by free labour instead of slave labour, provided the proprietors would be content to have a much less profit. If we receive 4f, per annum on a 10f, share in the one company, and 10f, per annum on the other company's shares, we have margin for humanity sith profit. I wish that we could have a public statement from these companies' directors of the food allowed the slaves, their clothing, and hours of labour. I wish that we could have a public statement from these companies' directors of the food allowed the slaves, their clothing, and hours of labour, and I call upon the directors to deny that they will not allow the slaves even a Sunday to rest. How can some of the shareholders, who pretend to be so punctitious in certain matters of morality and religious du reconcile this? and it rests with them its abolition or continuance. question if British subjects resident in this country can legally be pro-prietors of slaves, and possess such vast establishments of them, under the protection of a British consul, even in the island of Cuba.

I remain, Sir, your's, her.

A Shareholder.

WHERRY MINING COMPANY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

—As your rainable Journal is read with considerable interest er of persons connected with mines-thereby obtaining lafor tion which they would not otherwise possess-I sen precting a mine, which was wrought for the space of two
nd has, I believe, been given up a few months—I allude
line. Is it abundoned, or is it intended to work it again?
the accounts stand? Is all paid, and is there a balance

caining? If so-why are the Manchester shareholders kept in ignore of the same? Some of the shareholders have paid 11t. per shareholders rance of the same? Some of the shareholders have paid 11t. per share, others 12t., and some 13t.; and certainly, in common courtesy, there is due to the shareholders from the directors of the said mine, answers to the foregoing questions. I do not expect that you will be able to give the required information, but I address you, Sir, in the hope that this may extort from the directors that which ought to have been spontaneously given. The directors, I am given to understand, are all highly respectable men, residing in Pensance, and why they should so far have forgotten what was due from them, in this instance, is beyond my comprehension. If this has not the desired effect, through the medium of your valuable Journal, I shall feel compelled to write you again, with some particulars.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Manchester, March 12.

ON BORING AND BLASTING.

ON BORING AND BLASTING.

ON BORING AND BLASTING.

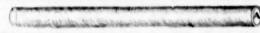
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I hasten, though with considerable diffidence, to redeem my pledge, to send you the design of an instrument for boring large holes. Being but a mere theorist, my suggestions may be ridiculed by practical men, who, after the fresh gilding of novelty is worn away, too frequently discover that everything new is not an improvement. It is something, however, to make an attempt where it seems defeat is but another name for diagrace. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," seems to be the motto of even those of learned leisure, whose smiles on men of genius seldom launch sunbeams into space! It is consolutory, however, to know that master spirits, full of eyes—that is to say, men of science—have, by the recent discussions, been induced to glance at the subject indicated by the heading of this paper—but spare me, ye "omnivorous productions!"

productions:

It has occurred to me that, if a circumferential space could by any means be cut or bored, the labour of pulversing the central core might be saved, and the work accelerated. This may be deemed impracticable—and it may be so—but the matter may be worth consideration. It is a great point gained to arrive at a knowledge of what cannot be done, as what can be accomplished is more likely to be discovered. What one age pronounces to be impossible another presents for the astonishment of brains, whose spirits seem centred in one great organ of wonder. But far he it from us to attempt to "astonish the natives," as one was yesterday, by the announcement of an instrument for cutting a hole larger at bottom than at top. terday, by the announcement of an instrument for cutting a hole larger at bottom than at top.

Suppose the annexed to be a (hollow) cylinder of steel, of any given length, or calibre, or thickness (steel throughout would, perhaps, ulti-



sately be most economical, as this will not, like common borers,



broken by hammering, as no mallet will be used). It may be made of iron, and steel tipped. The end Å to be be-velled, one half inside, and the other half outside. This may be done by filing or welding. The two semi-circular inclina-tions would form an eccentricircular line (see fig.) This line would be the cutting part of the instrument, and would make a hollow ring of the thickness of the cylinder, whilst the core would find its way in the hollow centre, till broken occasionally, as shown

Suppose the upper part of this figure to be the tip of the instrument



s figure to be the tip of the instrument which is being drawn up; and the lower part the core ready to be broken, as it may be by a wedge-shaped bar, and taken out by a pincers somewhat like a common fire tongs. The cylindrical borer to be worked up and down by two men, sitting or standing (or kneeling on a pad), with a four-handled "holder" (see fig. below) fastened to the borer by two screws, to fit into distant pits, to be made on the outside of the cylinder throughout its entire. side of the cylinder throughout its entire length. This bandle to be shifted, as length. This handle to be shifted, as the borer sinks, sia or twelve inches. Perhaps this will do away with the use of the mallet in sinking. If the borer be not heavy enough to work its way, a cast-iron or leaden cap may be put on—though it may be said that the inventor should have a pitch cap for proposing it to some, whose "leaden inbours are like Lycurgus's iron money" (it would take 12 yoke of each to draw 100 punds worth!) If it be objected that the circular line ranges over too large a space, it has also been stated that rocks have a peculiar antipathy to anglest Should it be said that the inner and outer extensities of the cutting line, and outer extensities of the cutting line. and outer extenities of the cutting line, not being bevelled, would become worn, and would, therefore, jam like a wedge, the line may be beaten outwards or in-wards, after heating the tube, which might be made a little thicker at one end inight be made a mine then the size re-then at another. A hole of the size re-quired may be sunk a little way in the rock as a guide, in the ordinary man-

The handles, it is to be observed, should be turned round a little (hori-

The handles, it is to be observed, should be turned round a little (horizontally) every two or three blows, for it is by turning, as well as by the jugging or jumping motion (just as in sawing), that the cutting is effected. Each man holds the opposite handle.

Our "bal" cuppers, Mr. Editor, are very clever fellows, and so have the organ of self-esteem very large, though some of them have "the pride that apea humility!" My grandfather was one, and, as it seems there is some truth in the doctrine of hereditary tendesocies, they will, perhaps, pardon "a chip of the old block" if he should cause a fathon of ground to be cut for less than 70%—the price once paid, it is asid, in the Wherry Mine, near this town.

Penzance, March 6.

ON MINE SURVEYING.

ON MINE SURVEYING.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL

ON MINE SURVEVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sin,—It appears that we have brought on our pure shoulders an intolerable onus, and have now marshalled against us Ringland, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Napoleon was never a match for all this; and who does not see that each an array of literary strength must produce the most inevitable consequences. However, Sir, we must chance it—where the odds are so unequal, defeat, on our part, will be no disgreen, and victory must be immortal remown. But, to give the subject a more non-venient form, and facilitate the discussion, we beg, most respectfully, to propose that some appropriate title should be used to designate the contending parties. Perhaps our opponents, who appear to be not a little fastishous, would feel themselves insulted were we to designate the opposite parties. Brengites " and "Anti-Brengism;" and believing that Paddyttes and non-Paddyttes would be rejected with disdain, even by their own party—as our Callington friend appears to be the hero of the whole play—there can be no reasonable objection to "Budgits" and "Anti-Budgits."

On a survey of the whole matter, we easned help remorking, on the side of Budgism, what a conflict of opinion prevails among their own party; one says that we cannot make an underground survey correctly—

another says the marter is generally known in Cornwall—one states that a chain may be in error two or three inches, or more, too short or too long, and still harmonise with the logarithmic tables—another says that such instruments never ought to be used—one says that the best instruments should be used—another says that they can make a survey with those fabricated by their own ingenuity—one recommends the dial as a general check—another says it is preposterous, in this enlightened aga. When these great lights of the "western hemisphere" send forth their respective rays, subject to such multifacious refrangibility, every object becomes distorted—a false colouring is given to the whole, and it requires more than ordinary vision to give the subject its true place or proper ther says the matter is generally known in Cornwall

respective rays, subject to such multivarious retroagular, the becomes distorted—a false colouring is given to the whole, and it requires more than ordinary vision to give the subject its true place or proper colour; in fact, fludgism is such, that no intellect can sean it—no logic define—no numbers measure it—all that can be done is to catch a passing glance of it, and speculate on its thousand shapes in the best possible way.

A fludgite in your last, observes, that he has been a surveyor for four-teen years, and used the same instrument for that time, consequently it is no wonder that he should have very limited knowledge of the different instruments which obtain in mine surveying. He contends that his system is sure to be correct, and far preferable to the sig-sag method, by which we understand the latter to be incorrect; but, from his own showing, he uses underground the method which be condemns, and makes this the very basis of his survey; and also uses a great part of his very cogent epitate to show how it is to be performed. As far as regards the Anti-Budgites, the whole relation is superfluous, for the matter is not only known here, but we have mathematicians who, for neatness and accuracy in the fabrication of their instruments, have an established reputation. It further appears, that his sig-sag method is to be tested by geometrical Badgites, the whole relation is superfluons, for the matter is not only known here, but we have mathematicians who, for neatness and accuracy in the fabrication of their instruments, have an established reputation. It further appears, that his sig-ag method is to be tested by geometrical construction; but how is this to be done?—by a lerge protractor, or rather circle. How large !—can a man stand in it? Is it such a one as is used for astronomical purposes? Perhaps it would pass in a Cambrian barrow-road; this huge instrument is graduated each degree into quarters, while the original instrument is graduated each degree into quarters, while the original instrument is graduated each degree into airly minutes; but the less perfect instrument is here called most perfect, and the one having its degrees divided into quarters is adopted in preference to that which is divided into sixty parts. Paddy uses the old try-back method, and repeats the "Derry-down" A B C track of his drafts. Why do not those gentlemen be consistent with themselves—they are adepts in using that which they condemn, and we defy them to prove that they can do without it. It does not signify whether it be done underground or aboveground—they all use it; and despicable as it may be, not one of them can dispense with it, and every one uses it as an accurate method; this, however, is in perfect keeping with this class, for one of them, I think, says, if it be right, that is no proof of its correctness; by which we infer, that if it be wrong, it is no proof that it is wrong, and may be correct after all; if these are the arguments which they have so ably handled, then we accord to them their due meed of praise, and hope never to make an effort to call in quastion these very superior abilities.

Another Budgite says that he knows a little of mine surveying, but he believes that many who call themselves captains are incompetent men; for this art, we think; better cannot be done than to place him as their first, and then it is matter of doubt, whether a s

that the Welshmen could pass through it—if so, they were certainly the men to disi it; and we commend the Cornishman, if such were ever there, for turning his back on such a place.

We commenced our observations with a stickler for perfect instruments—we end them, for the present, with one or more of the same class, who pretends to survey, perhaps in a finance, with a flat disl, without sights, without a quadrant, and without traverse—we do not envy such overwhelming attainments. In conclusion, we call on them to meet fairly the arguments. Our former observations look them full in the face, and not one of them has yet attempted by argument to undermine the position of, Sir, your's, Ac.,

Sir, your's, Ac.,
A Consisu Minan.

POWER OF WATER WHEELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—If any of your practical correspondents, through the medium of our valuable Journal, will answer the following query and mode of callation, it will be considered a favour by

A CONSTANT READER. St. Austell, March 8.

The horse-power of an undershot water-wheel, 25 feet diameter, 10 feet reast, 1 foot 6 inches float board, head or fall of water 7 feet ?

PRENCH CUATOMS.—The authorities of the French Customs have just published a statement of the stock of foreign produce in the Custom-house stores of Paris, from which it appears that on the 31st January ult., there remained in store 56,038,351 kilogrammes of coal, 7,094,643 kil. of cast metal, 191,843 kil. of pure copper, 2,190,732 kil. of lead, 465,664 kil. of tim, 99,265 kil. of zine, and 670,034 kil. of nitrate of sods.

Naw Collinates.—A meeting of the coal owners in Tapton, Brimington, and Newbold, was held on Feiday, the 12th inst., at the Angel Ino, when there were present George Stephenson, Eq., W. J. Bragshawe, E. q., A. B. Slater, Eq., Mr. Hasleburst, and several others. All the parties, except one or two individuals, consented to the terms of the agreement which embraces a coal-field of 400 acres, the works of which will be commenced forthwith. There is no doubt but that these collisions will prove a great benefit to Chesterfield and the neighbourhood.—Derbyshire paper.

will prove a great benefit to Chesterfield and the neighbourhood.—Derbyshire paper.

"Graat Wentern" Steam Navidation Company.—On Thursday last the adjourned general meeting of this company was held at their office, Prince's atreet, Bristol. A motion to discontinue the manufacturing part of the concern was negatived by a considerable majority. A report was read from Mr. Brunel, the company's engineer, in which he speaks highly of the Archimedean acrew, which is to be applied to the iron reasel now building for the company.

Anymann Well at Grannlin.—It is said that M. Mulot is a loser of 40,000f, by his contract; we understand, however, that the municipality at Paris intend, with just liberality, not only to wake good this deficit, but also to comfer on M. Mulot a pension of 3000f, for his life.

Immensa Statish, had the keystone put into it on Thursday, the 4th inst.; the length from the ground underneeth 35 ft. The stones of which this great arch are composed were all brought from Forfarshire; they are 4 ft. deep in the hed bluish colour, and of peculiar strength. The great arch are composed were all brought from Forfarshire; they are 4 ft. deep in the hed bluish colour, and of peculiar strength. The weight of the erch stones alone of this stopendous piece of nasonry is upwards of 1900 tons. The arch was thrown upon trussed centres, which required no less than betwist 12,000 and 13,000 cubic feet of timber for

BRECKNOCK AND MERTHYR RAILWAY .- This proposed line of rail-Bracknook and Marrieva Rathway.—This proposed line of rail-way promises to open a new market for agricultural produce, with the advantage of enriching the land in the district with an abundant supply of line, at low cost; there will be a tunnel 2000 yards in length, but, being through sandatone, will require no brick arching or masonry, and, conse-quently, the cost will be light. The atrata is very favourable—line and building atone in abundance; there can be but one opinion of the advan-tages to be derived by the district through which this line will pass. Live Naco Issanous in Coas.—During the past week considerable amastion was created in Loncaster, by the following remarkable inci-dent:—Mr. R. Toukinson (of Penny-street) on breaking a large piece of coal, was surprised by a fine from jumping out of a small bottom in the centre, which appears to have formed its home since the formation of the same; the reptile is said to be a fine lively specimen of the gassa, and has been visited by great numbers of the various.

en visited by great numbers of the curious.

ON THE PROBABLE DURATION OF THE PRESENT SUPPLY OF COAL.

SUPPLY OF COAL.

The maximportance of cost to the arts, manufactures, and general prosperity of our country, readers, in all its bearings, the trade in that material a subject of deep interest to all who justly estimate the sources of the greatness, commercial and otherwise, of the United Kingdom. It is true, that without a sublimated spirit equal to making the most of the advantages we should still value our coal only as an article of simple fuel. The duration of the supply at the present rate is also a question which has occupied the attention of some of the most experienced geologists, but the investigations hitherto effected for the purpose of determining the extent of the count beds in their various localities, are too indefinite to afferd grounds for a solution approximating in probability to the trath. It is, however, a well-assured fact, that for a great many centuries to come the supply of cost will be equal to the demand. The most accurate calculations of the-annual communities of coal is Great Britain and Ireland, affords an amount of about 15,580,000 tons; but to arrive at the sum of the gross draught from the mines, the quantity experience must be added to this. With respect to the extent of the coal-fields, it is the opinion of Mr. Taylor, a coal owner of much experience, that those of Darham and Northumberland are sufficiently stored to meet the present supply for a term yet to come of 1700 years. Dr. Buckland, the distinguished geologist, dissents from the calculation as too examples sets, but conceit the present supply for a term yet to come of 1700 years. Dr. Buckland, the distinguished geologist, dissents from the calculation as too examples and of 2000 cons. We describe the present annual demand for a future previous of 2000 cons.

experience, that those of Durhom and Northwesherland are sufficiently stored to most the present supply for a larm yet to come of 1700 years. Dr. Backinsol, the distinguished geologist, diseants from this calculation as no exaggested, but coincides with Behawall in the statement that in South Wales, alone, there are conducted with Behawall in the reasonat that in South Wales, alone, there are conducted with the present anomal demand for a future period of 2000 years. We say, therefore, free to believe that we have not as yet kimmed the supface of our treasured waith, and we are well assured that many of the various uses to which coal is now applied are of recent date; and when it is remembered, that scarcely more than 250 years have gone by stane coal was first used in London, we may haven a conjecture that one century of the current consumption, foreign and domestic, would-nove that of the six centuries and a half which have passed away sizes the discovery of coal. We have expose exclusively of other vast stores distributed in other parts of England and Scotland, but without even taking these into account, we may question, to speak mislify, the somed judgment, at any period of peace, in the imposition of a heavy duty on the expertation of this precious miscrat, on the plea of an apprehended exhaustion of the miscs. With respect to a natural and abundant supply of coal, Britain ins been most singuisrly favoured among the nations, since so much of the outlace of the construction of the outlands and much more valuable in it to unchan conductive of the construction of the constructi

The period of the three terms of the see slow and limited. At the commencement of the statemth censury coal anothe was demons highly prejudicial; and even at the rad of it, the use of coal in working from was sourcely known in Scotland. Although the descreey of coal is not very remote, yet has the working of it been extremely slow in its progress to its present state of perfection; for it was certainly and discovered in the subdille of the twelfth century, and it was as certainly known at the beginning of the thirteenth. The services mention of coal occurs in the year 12H4, whose Henry III, removed a center which his inther had granted to the shabitants of Normanticupous Tyne. In this inacument to confers upon indebinated the community in whose favour it was conceived, a licease to site roals upon payment of one hundred pounds a year. By the end of the thirteenth century the value and properties in this insell were becoming so well known that it was frequently shaped for distant ports. E was fitting, who afterwards assumed the purple as Plus II., and visited this island about the middle of the fitteenth century, relates that in Soutland he saw the poor begging at the duors of the churches, and the alms that they received were pi ces of blace. the afternia century, relates that in Scotland he saw the poor begging at the charefree, and the shine that they received were piece of black stome, with which they departed satisfied. "This appeales of stone," he can times, "impregnented with sulphur as some other inflammatic matter, is bernt tostead of wood, of which the country indestinate." It is probable that in China coal was known long before it was tamilier to the Western world. About the middle of the thirteen's century a nodic Venetice, in his description of China, observes, that throughout the province of Cathay certain black atomes are dug out of the manutains, which, being just in the fire, have like wood, and, when once kindled, continue to barn for a length of line, insemants that, being lighted in the reason, there will have all night.

We can have little be station in determining the discovery of each to have taken place between the middle of the twell the stary and the beginning of the thirteenth; now attaining it is probage as a centuric and a half since this event book place in littled, and even than that time since it has been complayed as such in Landon.

event book place in the tistin, yet it is not some than 230 years above it has been commonly used as fact, and even less than that time since it has been commonly used as fact, and even less than that time since it has been complayed as such in Lendon.

Coal beds, or strata, its among those of gravel, sand, chalk, clay, &..., which form a great part of the suck or of the earth, and have been accidentally accommissed device remote ages by the agreecy of meving water, similarly to them argumalatines are in process of formation at the months of all prestrivers, and at the incitions of lakes and sea. When there strata had, by long estimat and pressure, been consoledated into a hind of indurented crust in the earth, this clust, by autocopical coar, when the strata had, by long estimat and pressure, been consoledated into a hind of indurented crust in the earth, this clust, by autocopical coars, or various parts brakes and deaved up above the level of the e a, as as in facts the greater part of our dey or habitable band, in among parts appearing as both mountains, in others as at the other most distinct parts in the case of the crust exhibit the edges of the various distinct strata, whose one of the crust exhibit the edges of the various distinct strata, whose ones of the crust exhibit the edges of the various distinct strata, whose ones a part agree thinkness. When a division has taken pince to any depth, there a rate as discremible, conget in page above each other, send it may be presumed, that all such fractures man first discovered coal and the other unareal products of the vario. Before the discovery of each other chief the other had allowed are very nearly allied, both having for their chief ingretiant the substance called various, and for their other important ingredient that eather hydrogen, which, when separate, exists in the form of air or as. The hydrogen is easily driven off or volational collect each, and the resistant of ween the part of conducts of large the collect of the collect of the collect of the salars of weed statistic freshed to called character-both of which substances are almost pure cachon, but differing in their respective degrees of compact.

See kindred actures of coal and wood or not surprising, when it is known that much of our coal is really transferred wood; some coal min a being evidently the remains of antediturian forests, a wept together in the course of great and progressive is revealed changes, and afterwards consolidated to the state now seen. This fact is so well known a tool it is conveily daied to the state were seen. This fact is on well known, black it is even accessary to alien's to it here; and it is, moreover, but a trivered him, a the species of the plants and trees which forward these hade are very the species of the plants and trees which formed them hole are very command allowered in various stages of their chemical change, frequently mixed with the remains of animals which inhalited the each at the same times. Ireland is antwested till supplied with this kind of fuel, a though coal is there is propose of formation, but helicate the change to the various, a long series of estatation must work inculirable revolutions on the surface of the earth, Walleds in the peak longs, for post in coal, only availing the final clabors. Can discovering the supplied without the change of the coal, only availing the final clabors. The coal of t

The qualities and differences in cost depend upon its proportions of the common components, carbon, hydrogen, and earlies importion components. While some kinds of cost contain marry one-third of their weight of hydrogen, others do not possess a fitteth; but almost every quality is more or less valuable for some among the many purposes to which it is now applicable. The kinds of cost containing the greatest proportion of hydrogen, are those most preferred for fuel in private houses, since they burn with a hright and cheerful fame. Some of the Wethin nod Scotch cost will only hurn when in large heaps, or mixed with more influentable cost; their proportion of hydrogen being an small, that they are consumed, almost without fines—become the term "blind," an applied to some of the Scotch cost. When flausing cost is berned where a sufficiency of exygen cannot pass through, or enter above the fire, to combine with and consume the hydrogen as fast as it rises, a dense anche is given out, consisting of hydrogen and earlier. The property of emitting little smoke gives value to the W lab cost for the use of betweries and manufactories in crowded districts, where smoke would be a nuisance.

ould be a nuisance.
Although London now derives a partial supply of coal from other sources.

for the use of between and manufactories in crowded districts, where smoke would be a nuisance.

Although London now derives a partial supply of coal from other sources, the principal demand is still made upon the great northers stores, and it is highly probable that, as mitroads multiply, this demand will be diminished; but, besides these valuable and extensive strata, Cumberland abounds with cost; it is also extensively wrought in Staffordishire, Dechyshire, Lacadide, Yorkshire, Leciscatershire, Warwickshire, South Wales, &c.; and in Scotload it is found in the Lothians, Lanarishire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and other countries; but in Ireland it is both deficient in quantity and inferior is quality to that of Great Britain.

When it is remembered that a number of people, to an amount approaching 200,000, are employed in the atrace, and that this trade, in so many of its bearings, contributes so much to the prosperity of this country, it cannot but gresses a subject of intense interest to every one of its reflecting inhabitants. From the evidence of Mr. Buddie, of Walland, offered to a committee of the House of Lords, we make the following extract, which shows the number of persons employed in the northern coal district:—

"I hold a paper in my hand stating the number of people employed in the coal trade in each department. I would beg to observe, that the sturns from the Tyne are official documents; from the Wear I have no returns, but it is by an approximate calculation. The number of persons employed underground on the Tyne is—mee, 4937; boys, 3554—together, 8491; above ground—men, 2745; boys, 718; total, 3463—making the total employed in diaglag the coal, nod delivering it to the ships on the two rivers. From the west calculations that there were some omissions in the returns. On the river Wear I conseive that there were some omissions in the returns. On the river Wear I conceive that there were some omissions in the returns. On the river Wear I conceive that there were some omissions in the returns. On th ont include the persons employed at the outports in discharging the ships

We have no means of arriving at any thing like an exact estimate of the tuber of persons employed in the other branches of the coal trade, but we consider the above proportions with regard to the probable estimate the entire consumption, the total must fall somewhere between 150,000 determines.

Remarking the probable duration of the current supply, a report Regarding the probable duration of the current supply, a report was, some years ago, hish before a committee of the Hungs of Lords, by Mr. Taylor, already mentioned. It is therein stated that the confidels of Durham and Northumberland have consisted of 837 square miles, 105 of which have been worked, leaving yet available, in this district alone, 722 square miles. This gentleman estimates the workable coal strata at an average thickness of twelve feet, according to which alreads to the contents of one square mile will be 12,399,000 true, and of 732 square miles, 9,069,480,000 true. For small coal, underground casalities, such as dykes, &c., deduct one-third—8,669,480,000

3,823,160,000

and this remainder, continues the same report, "is adequate to supply the our rent animal straight from Newcastle, Sunderland, Blyth, Stockton, &c., of 3,500,000 tons for a periad of 1727 years." With respect to Wides, the stock of coal and immostone deposited there are as yet unopened. It has been stated that the Welsh coal fields extend over 1200 square miles, and that there are twenty three beds of workable coal, having an average trickness of ninety five feet. Each care will yield 100,000 tons, being at the rate of 63,000,000 tons per square mile. If from this we deduct one half for waste, and the minor extent of the upper beds, this will afford a supply of coal-quain to 32,000,000 tons per square mile. Let it be conceded that 5,000,000 rusal one-third of the total consumption in England, then each square mile of the Welsh coal-fieldwill meet a proportionable coasumption of 100 years; and as there are from 1000 to 1200 square milewin this coal district, it would supply England with each for 2000 years after all our English coal mines were calcusted. It is, therefore, absauch to ground restrictions to this trade, on the plea of on apprehenside changston of the supply.

Much of the high price of fuel in London is commonly, but erroneously, articulated to what is called the northern "coal monopoly," although for exclusive dealing in coal there is neither law nor reason, and this high price will, upon luquiry, be found to be an accumulation of imposts. Instead of the business of coal mining being, generally speaking, an sduantageous one, it is distinctly the reverse. Sometimes, indeed, large fortunes, under certain chemistances, have been realized by individuals and companies, but have one particulation are now, it is true, diminished since the introduction of Sir H. Da y's kamp, but fit which me caution can navil. The chance of explication are now, it is true, diminished since the introduction of Sir H. 6,046,320,000

pure d to accidents agreement, distinctively since the introduction of our re-plaction are now, it is true, disminished since the introduction of our re-ary's lamp, but fit which many workings must have been abandoned; but phasians are not the only dangers to be apprehended, for mines are liable be destroyed by laundations from old workings—irruptions of water to destroy the content of the c to be destroyed by undestrois room on workings—frequency or water through dances which cannot be quarted against, because they are raisely to be discovered. In Mr. Buddie's first report to the House of Lords, to the question—" What have the cool owners on the Tyne and Wrat generally made on the capital employed?"—Me replied—" By no means 10 per cent at simple interest, without allowing any extra interest for the redemption of capital."—Polytechnic Justinal.

MINING NOTICES.

[Uniter this bead we purpose collecting such paragraphs as may appear in the normalized and other Journals, having reference to discoveries and improvements mining operations at home and abroad. It is horize necessary to observe, that e coul on the considerable to admit the contractness of the information conveyed, such, in the man inclusives, requires nuttime investigation—the sanguine extetions of parties in some instances, requires nuttime and of bloosty is others, throwing a degree of removesibility on a neutral in giving publicity to reports, which we not intend taking upon outselves.]

Et Dona Do.—We copy the following from a recent Gibrattar Chronicle :"Through a well-hole, or shaft, opened by the Romans at the top of the
monoscia existed Santi Expirit u, two lengues from Carthagens, some individuals of mining companies in that city and Murcia recently reached, at the
depth of eighty disc yards, the entrance to a cave, in great part obstructed
by the rubbah accumulated during so many years. Thence they peactraled by the rubbesh accumulated during so many years. Themse they penetrated into a number of penetrates the main quare of a town, the top, bottom, and sides, of all of which were of massive actul, with a great proportion of gold and aliver; heaps of ingots rendy penetrated being also found in some of them. After wandering about a whole by, the first visitors were frightened away by the discovery of several large suchs, and a ming like that of the waters of a large stream; and a second set, which reconsculted other waits and eaven, was driven off by the unphitting as using from other shafts, which second be randoations of the first, and brough which it is hought by the question in lover. through which it is hoped to get access to this wonderful subterrane, in lower parts of the monutain. From the interval a, pearance of what has been seen of the latter, it is concluded that it is a compact mass of mineral, and preparations are making to suck a wine of her than all the others in the neighbourhood, or, rather, which contains almost incrementable wealth."

"Svun, One," a New Discoverar, "and vein of magnetic axide has ren discovered in the town of Duane, to Prontile county, which, on smelt-ing, viola a substance possessing at the physical and elemical properties of constituted tend. However little the world wasy to prepared to give evi-ance to the existence of met a mineral in the state of an oxide, the fact is the well established to educit of scepticism, and no one who will examine he edge-tools and outley of all kinds that have, during the past season, been at from this sourced and and out into most of the cities for samples, can at from him mineral and and out into most of the cities for samples, can us great shelmes in his own senses, as to doubt any longer the existence a "matural stock," from which, by the simple mode of mounting and castoperated stock, "troop which, by the simple mode of mounting and castoperated waveful and overy wariety of tooks of the mechanist and carpenter's
operated over mothered, having all the properties and best qualities of the
most stock. "Notional Intelligence."

Mr. Commission & Notice and Commission of the properties and best qualities of the

Ma. Cocupatta's Erroran - We asserst and that the introded sale of Mr. Cock vid's stabili-carease, on the 19th instant, could not be feeted, as beyon up earing.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

March 15.—I beg leave to inform you that Hitchins's shaft is sunk to a depth of forty-eight fathoms—ground some what harder. In the 110 fathom level west the lode is smell, and at present unproductive. In the 100 fathom level west the lode is sixteen inches wide, and will produce about 28th worth of ore per fathom. In the ninety fathom level west the lode is one foot, and worth 12L per fathom. The winge, in the bottom of this level, is holed to the 100 fathom level below, in which the lode has continued about sixteen inches wide, and worth 28th per fathoms. The rise, in the back of the eighty fathom level, against Hitchin's shaft, is still in good ground. In this level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is eighteen inches wide, composed chiefly of mundie and spar. The lode in the wastern stopes, in the back of the eighty fathom level, is two feet wide, and worth 25th per fathoms. The lode in the east stopes, in back of ditto, is eighteen inches wide, and worth 20th per fathom. The cross-cut to Hitchin's shaft, at the sixty fathom level, and rise in back of ditto, is eighteen inches wide, and worth 20th per fathom. The cross-cut to Hitchin's shaft, at the sixty fathom level, and rise in back of ditto, against Bray's shaft, are still going on with favourable progress. The tribute pitches, are, upon the whole, still looking favourable.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

are, upon the whole, still looking favourable.

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

March 15.—The lode in the forty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is about six inches wide, tribute ground. The lode in the west end, at this level, has not bren taken down since my last. The lode in the thirty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, in nne inches wide, unproductive. The lode in the thirty fathom level, west of Johns's shaft, one foot wide, unproductive. The lode in the twenty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is six inches wide, tribute ground. The lode in the ten fathom level, cast of Williams's shaft, is one foot wide, very good tribute ground. The part we are driving on of the Mine Park lode, at the adit level, is about one foot wide, producing spar and a small quantity of ore, much the same as last reported. Tregeliss's lode, at the adit level, has not been taken down for the last week.

HEARY WILLIAMS. HENRY WILLIAMS.

WHEAL LEEDS MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL LEEDS MINING COMPANY.

March 13.—We have sampled this day sixty-three tons of ore.

March 13.—Eighty Fathom Level Bast—No lode taken down. Eighty
Fathom Level West—Lode eight tuches wide, composed of ore and spar.

Seventy Fathom Level West—Lode tru inches wide, composed of ore, mundle, and spar. Sixty Fathom Level East—Lode-righteen inches wide, producing one ton and a balf of ore per fathom.

Fifty Fathom Level East—Lode tru inches wide, composed of ore and spar. Seventy Fathom Level West—Lode in inc inches wide, composed of ore and spar—tribute ground. The ground in this cross-cut, at loty fathom level, is tolerably good, and worth 41, 10s. per fathom.

C. H. RICHARDS.

EST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION. WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

March 15.—The Fifty seven Cross-cut, south of Buckingham's Shaft—
Ground more favourable, with an increase of water, which circomstances indicate our near approach to the south branch in this level. Stoking in the
Bottom of the Twenty, on South Lode—W. the 51, per fathom. The deep
acit west, on Wheal Jewel lode, is worth 121, per fathom; and the rice in the
back of this level is worth 301, per fathom. We shall sample on Wednesday
oext appeards of ninety tons of ore.

S. LEAN.

SARE MINING COMPANY.

A very satisfactory report on the present state of these mines has been re-cently made by W. J. Henwood, Esq., F.G.S. (a copy of which has been forwarded us, but its great leagth precludes its insertion), and, from pri-vate information, we understand that a discovery of a very cheering nature is reported to the directors as having taken place on Tuesday last.

FOREIGN MINES.

Falmouth, March 17.—Her Majeaty's packet, Sheldrake, with the Mexican mails, arrived here this afternoon; her dates being from Vera Coux the 27th of January, and Tampico the 7th and the Havannah the 21st of February, beinging about 860,000 dollars on freight. Her Majeaty's packet, Ranger, for Mexico, and Expects, for the West Indies, with mails, have been prevented from seiling to this date, in consequence of the weather (at present blowing strong from the south west), but will proceed immediately there is a favourable change.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

blowing strong from the south west), but will proceed immediately there is a favourable change.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Dec. 18.—It would appear we shall have a good produce this month, but I have not collected sufficient data on which to found a tolerably correct inference as to what a month's produce may he from the results of the distillation. The number of heads working during accentered days, 58:99; you know the Capellan stamps count as almost nothing. The stamps are going on at a great rate, the rains having been very heavy of late.

Mine.—We had from the mines plenty of stone for the stamps—that is, they have been kept going—but the horses at the whims are causing a good deal of expense and anxiety—they draw up just enough for the stamps. The Champion stopes are beginning to foroish some stone again, after having been atopped a considerable time, for the making of several arrangements. There is already broken in the stopes about 100 tons or more, which I am going to have atamped separately, to see what it will yield; Capt. Hennett says it will prove very poor, the best having been picked out of it—at all events, the real value of this part of the mine must not be left to guess work.

Dec. 28.—Number of heads working during twenty-seven days, 56:74. I have already gluded to the sorry condition of the whim animals, whose numbers were constantly being replaced, as they became uncless, and still complaints were under that they could not draw up the stone from the unine, where abundance was said to exist, while the stamps were demanding more stone every instant; I determined, therefore, to about double the number of whim animals, not only for humanity's sake, but from economical considerations, for the extra coat and keep of the animals is an nothing compared with the gold that would be obtained from the stone, raisedby the application of their power, therefore, you will find a very heavy cost this month for horse alone. The mine that is from the Bahu, and east to the west Quebra Panella, where you

MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

Jun. 2.—I have the pleasure to transmit berewith a cross-profile of the countain, containing the several threads of the lode of the Parisima; the Jan. 2.—I have the pleasure to transmit herewith a cross-profile of the mountain, containing the several threads of the lode of the Purisima; the real boundaries of these, or, properly speaking, the over and moderiary of the Purisima lode, have, to my knowledge, never been discovered yet anywhere; the subjoined smaller selects indicates the general incination, as taken in the profile. With my next report I shall transmit a final sketch, representing the principal lode of the Purisima, with all its branch threads, whether rich or prove, in ores or exhausted—rich lodes are frequently subject to being spread into numerous thereads, of which the new working in the Purisima is a striking illustration, being situate high on the overlay of the old workings. On repeated consideration of this circumstance, I cannot but entertain the upinion, that rich threads of ore may still be extant, either in the over or moderlays of the soften district, we led complet to be a secretaion, by further extending the cross-contailered years the ought to be ascertaion, by further extending the cross-contailered years the out of the postals where the harred ores break upon the surface have been cleared of halvan over. It appears probable that these ores, towards south, extend chalves over, be discovered in good over, the with the forthight past I have been engaged searching the everlay of the old working, near the surface, and its cleanunciation with the issues workings of the mise will take place in the large "Ruisa" of the old "Tajo." For this forthight past I have been engaged searching the solid ridge of the "Tajo." south, and if this were to be discovered in good ores, the extraction of a soft ireal barret cross supply for Santa Anna may be guarantized for the present year from the cross' supply for Santa Anna may be guarantized for the present year from the Purisions; the said work will be curried on with all possible energy, so as to secure an abundant supply of ones for the harrel machinery now under con-

Parisima; the said work will be carried on with all possible energy, so as to recure an abundant supply of ores for the barrel machinery now under construction at Yavesia. Delivery of Ores.

Barrelores, from Nov. 2 to Jan. 2, 217 can. 10 ars., of 3½ to 42 cz.. Common ores, ditto, 364 6 of 4 to 2½...

Halvan ores to Socorro ditto, 1400 4 of 1 to 2½...

Mina Solidad.—The works for clearing this mine are carried on with all possible energy. The rubbish (ensolvan) extracted is intermixed with ore, the value of which will, I hope, cover the expense of clearing. In a few days I expect the assage of these different classes of ores—"ensolvan." I can say nothing positive as yet with regard to the several sections of this mine; there are hopes, however, of section 2 bring explored in rich ores.

Delivery of Ores.

Barrel ores, from Nov. 8 to Jan. 2, 74 cas. 1 ar., of 3 to 26 cz. per quintal. Common ores, ditto, 215 0 of 1½ to 2½...

Mines San Francisco, San Emidgio, Jenu Maria, and Rosario.—The "amparo" works, in these mines, were kept up at such points as promise ores.

Delivery of Ores from San Francisco.

Barrel ores, from Nov. 8 to Jan. 2, 7 cas. 9 ars., of 3 to 10 oz. per quintal. Common ores, ditto, 21 b not ascertained.

San Antonio, Jan. 9.—On entering the Purbima Mine this morning, to

Barrel ores, from Nov. 8 to Jun. 2, 7 cas. 9 ars., of 3 to 10 oz. per quintal. Common ores, ditto, 21 B not ascertained.

San Antonio, Jan. 9.—On entering the Purisima Mine this morning, to my great piensure I found that the ores continued beyond the layer of a width of a quarter of a vara; the width and alay of the ores in this working have improved at several points. In the raya of 2d instant, I put down the extraction of barrel ores at 40 cargas; however, upon assay, various parts of the common ores extracted showed an allay of 3 to alignz, so that the total extraction of barrel ores during the week ending the 2d instant amounts to 94 cargas. The average alloy per assay will be of 6 oz., and the price paid per carga of good ore is 81—common ore 3 to 4 oz. The continuation of the common thread in the Purisima ravine has not been discovered, yet the common eres at the discovered of the common ores stated in my report of the 8th ult., not taken place. According to five assays of the 6th instant, the vejected ores from the "ensolvas" ruins of the Solidad Mine contained 1 to 14 oz. per quintal, the extraction of which is going on day and night. In my next report I shall take the liberty of stating on which points of the adits Solidad and Jenns Maria good threads of hole may be existing, and to accompany a sketch of the same. A great dissection must have taken place in the sair milits, to trace which will now be my principal exertion, beginning in the working of San Juan de Dios. The purchases of ores from 8th November to 2d entant amounted to 82 cargas, including Rosario ores, and varying from 3t to 6f ez. In the said of hole have been abandoned in good ores.

BEAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

thirt; warms are yet wanting to reach the lode at a point where it is said to have been abandoned in good ores.

A. KURTZ.

***ARL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.**

***Mineral del Monte, Jan. 9.—The ore ground in Dolores is giving rather a better produce than we had some time since appecied, and as branch of ore upon which we are working near the San Luis wisze, a few varas above the Santiago level, taxing a diagonal direction to the south east, leads us to hope that it may pass to the south of all our present workings, at that level; we shall sown nece tain the fact by dialling, and if it be as we suppose, shall make a forther trial at the Santiago level, by continuing a cross-cut which was formerly driven several varas south, in the hope of finding therein the abovementoned branch of ore. At Sacrameto, the winzes sinking under the acit, upon the Santa Brigida vein, are producing rather better ores; and the twenty-diversal ground is favourable for driving, and a communication will be made between these two points in about a week—we shall then commence driving north, to communicate with the San Miguel winze. If the vein continues favourable, as it is at present, we may from thenceforward expect such an increase of ore as will soon favourably affect our returns. Mr. Rodgers has just washed his torts of fifty montons at Regla, and the result is inkely to be excellent. It is ead it the lose of quicksliver will not be more than 16 oz. per mare—time twenty-right days—and a ley of silver extracted far superior to the azaquero. Rodgers and Van Weede were to commence/greatering each an experiment on twenty-right days—and a ley of silver extracted far superior to the azaquero. Rodgers and Van Weede were to commence/greatering each an experiment on twenty-right days—and a ley of silver extracted far superior to the azaquero. Rodgers and Van Weede were to commence shall have been resumed, and proceeds favourably; and at the San Francisco bottoms the water continues greatening. The sinking of the decrease and the latter, to exa The stock of over which we had accumulated at Acosta in the early part of the present year being exhausted, and being hindred from raising ores during last year, owing to the breakage of the machinery at various times at the Biscains. I regret to say, that for some weeks past we have not been able to raise sufficient exogue over to keep our grinding power at backendas in full operation. At Sanchez ten, and at Regla sixteen, of the new arrastrea are suspended, which I trust will only be temporary. The prospects at Santa Yacz and Santa Brigida fully warrant the expectation of an increased produce. It is satisfactory to see that, notatistated in the quantity of inferior over has diminished, the produce of smelting over has been kept up, so that all the Regla farnaces have been fully supplied, and we have a small stock on hand. In the last uponts too the ley of this cleas of over has improved, from which cause, and the reductions we have cause, our funds have been sustained, and the last two mouths of the year will exhibit a small profit. Since my return from the capital I have made a formal application in writing to the Deputacion de Minesta of Puchaca, requesting it may be forwarded to the general establishment of Minesta in Mexice, in order that the latter may appoint peritos to determine our claims for the desinage of the northern mines. I am glad to say that the silver produce for December was two tars more than the estimate, and as the costs for that mean are expected to be somewhat lower then the estimated amount, we hope the profit will be from \$8000. Estimate of costs and returns for January, comprising five weeks:—

Profit 6,300

Report of the Mises of San Clemente for November.

Dec. 14.—San Clemente.—In the working of San Fernando the vein has continued as ungraductive in November as it was in the preceding month. The over consisted of pure because (ross pyrites), alternating, each blende occurring in white quartz, and with galena. The width of the vein was from one-sigh to two thirds of a wars; the ley of the are has varied from 25 to 4. concensive to two thirds of a vara; the ley of the over has varied from 2\frac{1}{2} to 4 marcs per monton. The appearance of the velo was also the same in the working of La Luz, with fittle difference, the lev of the over never exceeding by marcs per monton, even when they appeared of the best quadity. Owing to the lev of an gue over, which foreared, was room 6 to 6 marcs per monton, having become exceedingly low, a winge sex varus long was abundanced, which is situated at a distance of seven-tree varus from the western end of the said causes (de La Luz), and has been worked on energy; it had not been on the most than six varus. The just-mostifismed and has been pushed for ward already till near the boundary of San Nicholas, and from the end of negments this work will go on for the account of this latter mine. The two levels of. San Francisco cast were pushed for ward by tutwork, almost during the whole month, but the first of them having reached the winner from which the second level was driven east, and communicated to that level, so thus both form now one mainternusted casus, it was worked on energy, the over having i apressed. The low level of Dies nos Guie, going east, bas proved avery satisately constitute to value of conting, the vein disappearing, entirely even for the second of the second conting the vein was a quarter to laif a vara wrier, and composed of anyone of good quality, and americance its width was only from two to three deshes, or revisional to sometimes the vein of the mine change the nature of, or destroy very often the lode. Equally inconstant has the vein proved in the industry accorded on the other points, compressed of this level, that were corded on range, but the ley of the over, which in the level, that were corded on targes. owing to transversal crevices, which in the part of the miss change the na-tace of, or destroy very often the lode. Equally inconstant has the well-powed in the sinking and riving wingen of this level, that were corked on exign, but the loy of the ores, which was loss low than that of the ores raised on the other points, compressed in a necessare for the small num-ber of oxegs. Several samples of the ore raised from the eastern workings

of Dies are Guie showed a ley of from of mures to 11 mures per monton.
On the vein of San José we had only two buttorships and mures per monton.

of the varie of San John whe take only the unknown hargeins—may two involutions of San John whe call only the unknown hargeins—may two involutions on the take the hours (an unpredictive wish), inwards the call of the month the "thouse calderns" begins to disappear, and good surgines were discovered, which form a cista our delon wide. On the whole, the working not carge has become still keep productive them it was in the percelling smooth, the extraction was not sufficient to pay exposes.

San Nichtan—With the earl of the month the sinking of the shaft was assessed to the call of the shaft was assessed to the shaft was the call of the principal with, the lay of these care is, ascertified to quality, which at the end of the month formed a citia via decided which the month; since the principal with, the call of the principal with, the call of the principal with, the call of the principal with the call of the principal with the call of the call of the principal was assessed to the call of the call of the prin

down; it appears there was an arch, or piece of ground, left in this place, and as yet have not got the bottom of the wings.

BOLLANDA WINING COMPANY.

Gradulupe, Dec. 15 — The Holmon accounts show a loss of #19,035 7, of which #10,751 5 6 is the amount of the loss sustained in the Barrance negatiation. In the hardends accounts there appear a profit left on unquiling of #1570 for the establishment. As I have stated the reasons of these bases shrendy, in my letter, dated 19th uit., I need not revert to the only ct once more. By the accounts of the Working of the mines—win., #17,272, San Circument; #1429 St. Nicolans; and #16401, Melanche. The profits left on unaquiling accounts an account of #14,905 for Melanche. The profits left on unaquility accounts an appears so large, because in the mine courts is comprised an item of #14,905 for law expenses, which formed a part of the same charged to the account of Mearch. Lebumane and Perry, as per balance sheets of the foreier mouths. These expenses, however, for the most part, by an —aay, even almost all—having been caused by the defence against the "Remedio de Nulidad," which ended in the reversal of the acutence obtained last year in favorer of the owners of the mine, and consequently of the company, refer to that period—no that the loss sustained in the mouth of Narcember, properly speaking, is but #116—a result which, but an it is, is till less unfavourable than I could have expected, considering the actual state of the mine.

Mining Copiolis's Report.

Dec. 12.—In first Lorenz's cross cut the east is not present in hard ground, and, awing to this circumstance, the progress is still slow, but the burreleast elicies each other at intervals of six hours, in order to push it forward with the instance of the mine.

Mining Copiolis's Report.

Dec. 12.—In first Lorenz's cross cut the east is at present in hard ground, which will probably be cut through about the latter end of Jacuncy. The sinking of the act is not the season distant from the vein, which will probably be

inform you that Taylor's level, driving north of cross-cut, has improved a little, and that the ore that is found in holeo is rather more than one and a halt vara wide. San Rodrigo winze, sinking below Taylor's level, is looking very well; the vela is from three to four varas wide, composed chiefly of lead and assegues occs. San Martin level, driving south, is not quite sognod as it was, but, from the sisking and labours in the ends of the winze, we are at present extracting the principal part of our produce. In Artesones lavel, driving south of Gorero winze, the lode has improved, being upwards of one are wide, composed of lead, and containing, per assay, about four surce per carga. Our produce for last week amounted to 600 cargas; this week it will be rather less, on occount of the holidays; but looking at the present prospects of the using, I do expect we shall be able to keep the raisings to about 700 cargas per week. In Sante Fé the drainage has been interrupted during the list week, and it driving of San Juan cross-cut, although sive, has been steadily progressing; the water, which is very hot, is still isseling from the only but there is, as ye., no appearance of a regular vein. In La Croz the new malacate has been put to work, and has been employed for the inset two days in drawing the attle which was lodged in the Conon de Guia cross-cut. In the beginning of next week I propose to commence distring the shaft. In San Cayetano we have been securing the shaft at the bottom of the perpendicular part, and clearing out the two ends driven on the vein at that level. The distance of the methern end from the shaft is accurate works—in the one going south only fifteen; in both ends drive on the vein at that level. The distance of the methern end from the shaft is accurate works—in the one going south only fifteen; in both ends drive is skining below the level of Santa Rossiic also next week. In consequence of an attack of librors, which has confined me to my bed three days during the present week.

I have been p

to be able to forward them in the early part of next week.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

Cuta Brazes, Jan. 4.—Captain Cottesworth left this on the 1st inst. for Conceiçae: I have, therefore, the honour to mitteen you. The weather is fine, and the earts have gone to the woods for the axis of No. 1 stampingmiti, so that I hope to see it to about the middle of the week. The gold was sent off this morning, 130 lbs. 9 oz. 11 dws. 3 grs., being exclusive of daily, the produce from the 6th November to 31st December, inclusive.

W. T. Griterieus.

Lim. vs. 49ts. grs.

SURTERNANEAN SMITHY AT WHEAL VOR.—A few weeks since we noticed the existence of the biacksandit's shop, now in full course of working upwards of 200 fithous below the surface at this mire; we have since received the following additional particulars, to which we readily give insertion:—"There is in Great Wheat Vor Mine, in the parish of Beenge, a smith lorge 245 fathoms below the surface, now in full operation, at which all the miners' tools are steeled, shurpened, and repaired; bucket reds cut, and welded, together with many other accessive jobs, to the great advantage of the mine, at so great a depth from the surface, not only in point of time gained, but also the removal of risk of injusy to the shafe, in seading down and up long bores, bucket rods, &c. As a smithy, it is clear from dust, smoke, and suphur; actiber does it in the least annoy the miners at their work, or in their accent or descent through the shafts. As regards the amount of saving (said to be 25L per ments) nothing can yet be stated; it is therefore gratuition on the part of any one to state any particular amount. The whole cost, however, of evention was one day to a mason assisted by a imberrona. It appears that the likes originated with Captains John and Mark Reed, while at the Alinheis Mines, in Ireland, where they had five fagues at work at a time. Capt. Mark Reed has been manager in Wheal Verfor nearly three years."

FROM PHE. LONDON GAGETTS.

Theoday, March 16.

PROLEMENTS.

March 18.—William South, Bethod, green, Because victualier.

16.—John David Loder, Hath, music sesier.

and F. J. Appleford, Hollorn-bars, drapers. [Turner and Co., Basing-lane. Tugwell, Wood-street, Chespoide, woolien warehouseman. [Kuthertord, London street, Chespoide, woolien warehouseman.

Tugwell, Wood-street, Cheapside, woollen warehouseman. [Ruthertord, Lombard street.]

H. Loup and G. Godber, Cateaton-street, cotton factors. [Rodges, Rice absect, state e. Wood-affect, Cheapside, lace warehouseman. [Rect and Co. Breast, et. Alder, Breupsecembe, Groucesferative, citth nature, Editories of Ergy's Inn. Greaves, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordsoire, air merchant. (Price and Balton, Locoto's Inn.

Mad ey and H. Courteen, Redbrook, Monmouthshire, brewers. [Wanney and smith, Creas hills, near exipton, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer. [Addington and Co. Bedined row.

Mad ey and H. Courteen, Restrictes, 1, south, Cross hills, tees skipton, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer. [Adlingian and Co., Restrict over the stuffer of the Courtey of the Stuffer of the Courtey of the Courtey than the Co. Chancery since, R. Cowley, Walsali, Stuffer of the Stuffer of the Courtey of the Courtey

Manchester, calico dealer— 3, W. Armour, Manchester, fancy drill manufacturer.
CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or
hefore April 6.

R. J. Reynolds, Connaught yard, Connaught terrace, Edgwarn-road, dealer in
horsen—W. Hamilton, Leatenhall-street, merchant—A. H. Chambres, jun., New
Bond-street and Scotth Molton at eet, banker—J. Rowiett, Liverpool, merchant—
L. J. Smith and F. Summers, Tavernacle walk, Fundary, Isony stationers—P. Funwell, Palawwier, Glouce streking, Cotilier—J. Strickland and F. Mattock, Newgatemarket, checkemongers—J. G. Court, Oakhill, Bomeractshire, dealer in calife—W.
W. Toukey, Ashton-under-Lyon merchant.

Priday, March 19.
INSOLVENTA.
March 10.—J. E. New and F. New, High-street, Aldgab, elationers.
Sasannah Bedingfield, Needlann-market, Buffield, yarn manufacturer.
RANKRUPTS.
and G. F. Squires, Emmett-ofreet, Pupilar, plumbers. (Burn, Great Carter lane, Doctors' commons.

and G. F. Squires, Employments, regard, planeau, planeau, Doctore's commons.
Turney, Milhard, et., Westminster, baker. [Templer and Co., Great Tuwer'et., Borket. Notice street, Gosewil-street, victualise. [Boulton, Northampton-square, G. C. Riney, Bous-cite street, First street, bill Sychet. [Arden, Red Linn-square, Barber, Walworth road, pawnbroker. [Kies and Son, Fonchirch-street. Facture, sen, and H. Fietsber, Jun. Evelington, Goosessterskire, clockier, Crowder and Mayoard, Mansion House place.
Firth, Weber street, Lambeth, Recend victoriler. (Dimmock, Similane.
B. Grehard, Bath, upholsterer. (Cook and namides, New Inn.
Williams, Lianelly, Carmarthenshire, shopkeeper. [Bigg and Goldfinck, Southermon, Individual.

J. Wittiams, Lianelly, Carmarkenante, seepasses, and the seepasses, ampton-buildings, and Elias Wheeler, Bristol, milliner. [White and Whitmone, Bedford row. I. Bryan, Cotton cod, Northaughonchire, shop manefacturer. [Blewer and Yl-Reide, Bristol, Start, Lincoln's-Bristol, Reide, Lincoln's-Landrid, Philakey, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, draper. [Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-Landrid, Crompton, Liverpool, isommonger. [Vincest and Shorwood, Tempie. V. H. Bell, Kingston-spon Holl, seed crusher. [Histon and Co., Gray's Inn square. Coulter, Donesater, desler and chapmen. [Wigleaworth, Ridetale, a d. Craddock, Gray's-Inn-square. [Holms and Co., Row Inn., 2. Smith, otherwise G. T. F. Smith, T. Smith, and C. F. Smith, Cheitenbam, latieur. BYFINNER.

dock, Graja, Into temes.

BIVIDENES.

BIVIDENES.

April 10, J. Clack, Schind-dreed, Cachon well, baker—T. Smyth, Marchamontetroet, Branswick square, pertamer—1), F. Mathers, Canterbury, news agent = 17,

J. Sill and W. W. alsons, Liverpool, merchants—17, S. O. Roberts, Liverpool, tember
merchant—1, T. and A. Troupeton, Cor givens, Carolines, sin manufacturers—
1-, S. Wright, Watton, Norfolk, grover—17, W. Pills, sen, Mindley, Essen, seschant—s, W. Tomilizenes, June, Brentingham, into master—8, Suit, sen, E. Nott,
jun, and W. de L. Nott, Bristol, from merchants—16, T. Reed, Sanderbard, dilps
hallide—14, D. Ma Teer, Manchaste, introduced—16, T. Carr, Low Smytherick,
Burtans, ship-builder—4, W. Stone, Gionecester, Neurosinger—12, B. Heston,
Rotton is Moore, Lancashire, cothem-spinner—18, J. Resecott, Liverpool, marrimant
—O, Risphinson, Liverpool, mach builder—10, G. H. Walch, Livespool, banara—
C. Risphinson, Liverpool, mach builder—10, G. H. Walch, Livespool, banara—

Research, Annual Company of the property of the company of the company

EXTIFICATION to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contracy, on or The Privile A can be be granted, unified course in standa to the contrary, on or before April 19. B. Bidgeond, Bristol, womten dragger 48. T. Roberts, New Stockhartsees, Red Live square, beniging besone kwept-J. Davis, Bidfinal, Ritsrosshire, kunkengar-J. Houseakow, Bidfinal, Ritsrosshire, kunkengar-J. Houseakow, Bidfinalabire, earthern water manufactures -C. Benasse, Reginaston, Warwick white, scalintor -T. Ripping, Tendrologie, over denier.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL 1841

	B	18: Y		-	Nas	1000	NAME .		-	orts.	Sideon.				worge	
/Sideni	111	121046	236	50.67	80,80	tis	55,34	Memday	19	44.44	50	inig	1 50,			
								Tuesday								
saland	1.3		27	87	\$9,25	J.	10,25	Windster.	17	****	200	. 36	US.	ÃΧ	- 8	23
Acres Acres							Acres Street									-

terrotor 14 23 . hd | 10.28 ... 2c.ts| Whid—S. on the 11th, E. W. on the 12th, N.E. on the 15th, E. on the 14th, S.E. and S. on the 15th, S.E. and S. on the 15th, Etcayt the moreology of the 1sth, 1sth, and 17th, remarkably clear; a Sittle fails short towns on the 17th.

Change Havet towns.

LATEST PRICES OF FUNDS, SHARES, ETC.

Consols Money, 661 | Ditto Account, 549 New 14 per Cents., 961 7 Exchequer Bills, 6 h pm. PORRIGN FUNDS.

lgian Brnds, 5 per Cent., 595 aril, 5 per Cent., 714 714 arish, 5 per Cent., 278 795 stch, 2g per Cent., 505 bitto, 5 per Cent., 504 usian, 5 per Cent., 179 111

FUNDA, Portaguece, à per Cent., 364 1 Ditto, 3 per Cent., 1-4 19 Spanish, Actives, 5 per Cent., 23 4 Chill, 6 per Cent., 42 54 Colombian, 6 per Cent., 714 24 Musican, 6 per Cent., 723 3-4

SHARE

mdon & Blackwall R'way, 11 de, undon and Brighton, 7 of dia, undon and Croydon, 111 12 per sh, undon and Bruningham, 60 ½ pm, undon & Sh. Western, 55 d per sh, stern Countles, 11 147 dia, undon and Greenwich, 71 si per sh,

JAREN.
Great Western, 74 5 nm.
Ditto 4 Shares, 11: 12 pm.
North Milland, 31 29 dis.
South Eastern, 162 ; dis.
Colonial Hank, 88 22 pm.
Landon & Westminster, 73 è per sh.
Landon Joint-Stock, 7 è pm.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS

MANNET AND CITY OF BARKET AND CITY OF STATES AND CI

Association, 74.

MONDAY.—Again the disposition was not to support the Consol market, which nevertheless, at the first opening of leasiness, also well symptoms of firmness, but as in the course of the day the Bank broker sold a parent of stock to the extent of \$0.00 L, prices gare way. A sub equent purchase to the same a tent rather ralled the market, but at its closing appearances were considered unfavourable. Consold by Money were first quoted \$\tilde{q}_{1}\$, advanced to \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$, and finally closed \$\tilde{q}_{1}\$ for the acc and the price to a while was \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$, but left off is to \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$. Now \$\tilde{q}_{2}\$ and finally closed \$\tilde{q}_{1}\$ for the acc and the price to a while was \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$, but left off is to \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$. Now \$\tilde{q}_{2}\$ and finally closed \$\tilde{q}_{1}\$ and \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$ for the acc and the price for a while was \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$ but left off is to \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$. Now \$\tilde{q}_{2}\$ precent, were last quoted \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$, and \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$ must be a fixed by \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$ and \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$ for \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$, and the first of \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$ for \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$ and \$\tilde{n}_{2}\$ for \$\tilde

-Assan Company, at.

THE-DAY -The English funds have throughout the day been subjected to fucbasion, but finally closed a shade better than yesterday. At one period the market
was buoyant through purchases by opeculators for the rice, but the Bank broker
appearing as a seller of two parcels of atock, to the amount of 3,000, rather reduced values, insamuch as these continued operations on account of the Govern
ment tend to create a scarcity of money, the rate of which is now about 4 per cent.

Zachequer Blits have also receded from its, to 1, a, pm. to 6, to wa, pm.

The foreign market has, on the whole, been steady, the business transacted havlag no decided tendency.

Exchanges Hills have also receded from Sa. to 1-a, pm. to 6a to 3a, pm. are the foreign market has, on the whole, been steady, the business transacted having no decided tendency.

Hirmingham shares left off at 5a to 5 pm., sa the new shares, Brighton, 74 to 4a; 1 Hackwall, 5a to 5 dis.; Great Western, 22 to 5 pm., ex div.; ditto half shares, 154 to 1 pm., ex div.; a ditto a few, 5 to 4 dis.; Great Western, 22 to 5 pm., ex div.; ditto half shares, 154 to 1; pm., ex div.; North Midland, 50 to 2s dis.; ditto new, 5 to 4 dis.; Greater, 154 to 1; pm., ex div.; North Midland, 50 to 2s dis.; ditto new, 5 to 4 dis.; Greater, 154 to 1; pm., ex div.; ditto half shares falses, 6 m., and Greenwich, 8 to 5 per share.— Real del Monte Mining Company, unregistered, 1 to 2.—Commercial Bank of London, 175. Union of Australia, 3 t.

The Timount of business transacted to-cay in the foreign exchanges was not to a large extent. The rates on Hamburgh and Parla remained the same as last post, but the prices of r Amsteriam, Antwerp, a. di Fransfort we re rather higher.

The pressium on good at Parla is 54 per oille, which, at the English Mint price of 31. 175. in 150 per oille, which, at the English Mint price of 31. 175. in 150 per oille, which, at the English Mint price of 31. 175. in 150 per oille of standard good, gives an exchange of 15. 44, and the exchange at Hamburgh the price of gold is 425 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 31. 175. in 150 per oille of standard gold, gives an exchange of 15. 44, and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13. 54, it follows that gold is 20 per cent, dearer in London than in Hamburgh.

The course of exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13. 54, it follows that exchange to 150 per cent, dearer in London than in the quoted exchange at New York being for Scientage at New York being for Scientage at New York being for bille at a laty days' sight, the interest mast be deducted from the above difference.

where difference.

WRDNEDDAY.—As from the first, the dealings in the public securities are confined to the jobbers and speculators, who, reading the news received from America as more far unable to the maintenance of prace between the two countries, have to day supported the covernment stocks of an advance of full a quarter per centupon the latest prices of yester tay, and the market closed with much firmness, although hustiness, generally speaking, was not active.

The foreign stocks were acted upon by the improvement in our own, but more particularly the South American and Pentinedair.

Bargains were limited in railway shares, but the market, nevertheless, sasumed a favourable tendency in the course of the day.—Real del Monte Mining Company, waregister d, 12, United Mexican, new scrip, 42.

THURBIAN — The English stocks, have but alightic flactoated during the day.

a favourable teadency in the course of the day.—Real del Monte Mining Company, unregistered, 1/2, United Mexican, new scrip, 4/3.

THURBDAY.—The English stocks have but slightly fluctuated during the day, and few bargains were made in them.

Rusiness was also initized in the forct in securities, which nevertheless remained fairly steady up to the close of the market.

Rails ay there generally are higher in value. The rejection of the Stafford and Rughy Hailwar, by the House of Commons, last night, has improved the Birming ham shares, which have advanced dl. per share, Great Western also improved it, per share. Brighton, 6/1 to 2 dis., Rischwall, 3/4 to 4 dis., North Mistand, 2/5 to 27 dis., ditto new, 5 in 4 dis., (Stopper, 4 to 5) tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., South Exaters, 1/2 to 4 dis., and Greenwich, 7/4 to 5 tym, ex div., and first to exceed to 5 divertions, declaring a dividend of 1/2 per cost, for the half-year enting the 4th of April next, was agreed to... It appears that the loss sustained by the Bank, in consequence of the recent failure of Mr. T. A. Curtis, will not exceed to 5 divertion. The general dividend of 1/2 tymes of staff tymes dividend dividence of 1/2 tymes dividend that they should receive 4 and, or hand. The increase in the "read" since October last, after deducting the present dividend, was only 200 d.

The Mariti papers and letters of the 1-th instant have been received.

The Mariti papers and letters of the 1-th instant have been received.

The Mariti papers and let

Cents., one for each at \$I\$, and the other for time at \$I\$ Joint-stock companies have been formed for working the mine: in Moreta and Andalusia.

FRIDAY*—As compared with yeaterday, the English funds are rather flatter, on account of the very little business done in any of the descriptions in the market. Common file money left of most to \$I\$, and for the account rely, soliers, New \$I\$ per Cents., \$m\$_1\$, and Exchanges \$B\$ its, in, to \$I\$ pro.

**The increased remittance from Mexico, together with the generally pacific aspect of the country, which is confirmed by private letters received in the city, and the fact that the certificates, having been regularly paid, are now nearly all cancellables, have caused this at \$c\$ to advance to the extent of init is per cent, while Culcombian, on the other hand, excitored. Mexican opened \$I\$_4\$, attanced to \$I\$, reveited to \$I\$, and closed at \$II\$_5 to \$I\$_4\$, and Beiglan, \$II\$_6 to \$I\$_6\$, attanced to \$I\$_7\$, valued to \$I\$_7\$, to \$I\$_6\$, and closed at \$II\$_5\$ to \$II\$_4\$, and Beiglan, \$II\$_6\$ to \$I\$_6\$, attanced to \$I\$_7\$, valued to \$I\$_7\$, to \$I\$_6\$, and closed at \$II\$_6\$, and \$II\$_6\$, and the excitor above the excitor in the carried to \$I\$_7\$, to \$I\$_6\$, and closed at \$II\$_6\$ to \$II\$_6\$, and Beiglan, \$II\$_6\$ to \$II\$_6\$, and \$II\$

PARIS, Manus 18 - è per Crobs, ilif. ébc., à per Cents, 25f.; à per Cents.

27f. e.; Bank Acthors, 516-f.; Sente de Naples, 1927 éle.; Semano, 1-2; Spanish Acthors, 24f to 1; ette Passives, 24; Belgian 3 per Cents. 180; etc., 1-11; elite 18:0.

181 for a silve 3 per Cents. 63f. éve.; Belgian Bank, félf. Versaller Rallway,
L. B., 386-f.; ditte L. B., 36f ève.; Rossen, chel.; Birashargh to Bâle, 256 f. c.

Rathange on London, one month, money, 25f. 27ge.; ditte three months, paper.

LAYENT PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.—3 per Cont. Consols, 673—34 Stock, 703—1bibe New, 1806, 814—34 per Cent. Debentures, 504—84 Stock, 1771—Kinga bern Railway, 75—National Insurance Company, 754—City of Dubin Steam Company, 754—68th officer, 1807, 864—86th about 17th Bleam Company, 754—1bbernian Back, 784—86yal Back, 174—Mining Company of Ireland, 174.

LEGOS. Turusmax—without we activity attend about the Shedheld and Richerhams meeting, had were him hope in the report was a gratifying one, showing the improved troutight of the road, from the accommism of the North Milland treation, for the last floor months, which has more than quantificated the North Milland treation, for the last floor months, which has more than quantificated the their lovely of the local treation, which has more than provide relations of the color of treation, expectably with America, again which the fibrial to a good deal dependent. The divisional declared was a percent, and a monthful color specially with a second deal dependent. The divisional declared was a percent, and a monthful color special partition of the local partition of the local property of a figure read. Solitoring, yet the outstance can be got at a past one 12d pands, whilst the York and North Milland shares are at a premium of 13d on 5 d pand, whilst the York and North Milland shares are at a premium of 13d on 5 d pand, although their dictation in only at present 12 per cont. The varies of this, we have a first partition of the property of the other down a little, we have a first partition of the partition of the property of the other down a little, we have a factor when the partition of the partition of the property of the other down a little, we have a property of the other down a little or the road, and therefore, would seen dependent of the reason of the year is in favour of increasing demand for them.

The base of the three market is decidedly special tendent that have been been and Schrift in a pain she before the two saids on the local seed of the local see for the form, and the whole the market is decidedly special tendent for Lorde and Schrift in a pain she because of the local seed to the form and the first partition of the local seed of the local seed

tanction of Parliament immediately, if it lines not done so already.—North Midland Railway, 7:14:; York and North Midland, 794.; Leeds and Selby, 904.; Hull and Relby, 44:; Great North of England, 64:; Manchester and Leeds, 724.; Sheffeid and Rotheriam, 234. Leeds Banking Company, 1946. Leeds and West Ridding, 24.; Leed. Commercial, 44.; Yorkshire District, 744.; Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial, 44.; York City and County, 364.; York Union, 1741.—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 76e4.; Barneley, 2604.; Hudderskeid, 274.; Rochdale, 864.—Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company, 1944.—Leeds Old Gas Company, 1942.; Leeds New Gas Company, 264.—Leeds Commercial Buildings, 258.

FRISTOL, THURSDAY.—Our market has improved to-day, and close buyers at my quotations.—Great Western Reilway, 8844. to 804. et div.; ditto falths, 944. ext div.; Bristol and Exeter, 354. to 264.; Chelfenham Union, 264; Birmingham and Gioscester, 784. to 794.; Bristol and Gloucester, 34.

Bristol Gas Company, 224.; Cifton Gas, 284.

HULL. THERDAY.—Notwithstanding the unsettled state of political affairs, and its influence on the share trade generally, the stocks of the railway lines in our immediate neighbourhood exhibit a more cheerful appearance. North Midlands and Leeds and Sethys have each advanced, whilst Hull and Sethys are steady, with, however, but few sales. Bank shares neglected.—Birmingham and Derly Railway, 77.: Edinburgh and Glasgow, 29:6.; Grand Junction, 29:4.; Great Western, 87.; Hull and sleby, 44:4.; Leets and Sethy, 9:14.; Liverpool and Manchester, 187.; Loadon and Birmingham, 163.; Manchester and Leeds, 69:1.; Midland Counties, 27:4.; North Midland, 71:4.; York and North Midland, 89.—York City and County Baok, 86:1. Yorkshire District, 74:4. Hull, 74:.—Hull Dock Company, 120:1.—Hull shipping Company, 10:4.—Hull Flax and Cotton Mills, 10:2.

EDINEURGH, Thurashay.—Our market has been quite inanimate for some time, and shares continue to be preused in at reduced prices. Royal Bank, 10:4.; Contential, 169:4.; Western, 73:4.; Clydesdale, 12:4.; City of Glasgow Bank, 10:4.; Grasgow Joint-Stock, 34:7. Kastern, 14:4.; North of Scottand Bank, 7:1.—Hercules Insurance, 14: , Scottish Union, 25:7.—Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 29:1. Ayrshire, 2 dis., Greenock at par; and Garnkirk, 28:6.

LIVERPOOL. TRUESDAY.—We have had an unusually heavy market, with a

LIVERPOOL, TRUSSDAY.—We have had an unusually heavy market, with a general tendency downward, and until we have some decided news from America we shall have no great business in the share market.—Chester and Birkenhead Raliway, new shares, 16½, Glangow, Paisley, and Greenock, 25½, Grand Junction, balf-shares, 16½, Geat Western, half-shares, 6½, Hull and Selby, 4.4.; London and elitrinicham, 1.3%, ditto, new thirds, 26½, London and south-western, 44½, Midland Counties, new shares, 15½.—Borough Bank, 14½, Commercial of Liverpool, 17½, Manchester and Liverpool District, (6½, Union, 11½, RICHARD DAWSON, BIRMINGHAM, TRUSBADAY.—Birmingham and Gloucester, Raliway, 70½.

BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY.—Birmingham and Gloucester, Railway, 791, ristol and Exeter, 5441.; East in Counties, 831.; Great Westers, 8741. London and Croydon, 171., London and Birmingham, 1781.; London and Brighton, 474. and Greenwich, 441. London and South-Western, 534.; Midland Counties, 1.; North Midland, 701.; York and North Midland, 701.—Midland Counties Re-

EXPORTATION OF GOLD AND SILVER.—By the official return published by the Cust ma, the export of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign and colonial ports, for the week ending Thursday, the 14th inst., was as under

Burer	coin	to	Hotterdam	30,000	OMBCCS.	
	08		Cuxhaven :::	55,100	**	
	2.0		Caiais	10.,000	29	
	**		Gibraltar & Mogadore	5,180	**	
-	**		Belgium	8,000	**	
			Cuxhaven	5,700	40	
			Iritiah West Indies	507	14 97 000	

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.—MARAZION, MARCH 12.—The number of pumping engines rep ries this month is fifty. They have consumed 35-7 tons of coal and littled 3,000,000 tons of water 16 fathoms high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 55,000,000 lbs. lifted one foot high by the consumption of a bushet of coal.

THOMAS LEAN & BROTTEER.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA Sampled February 24, and sold at Swansea on the 17th of March.

Mines	Tone .	Poudace	Stand	Price.		Mines Tong		Predera	Bland			
Cobre	112 .	144	1-14	12 9		Knockmahon 74		64 .	. 1224	5	14	0
ditto	72 .	. 24	974	21 3		ditto 61		61	. 125 .	6	4	0
ditto						Chili 90		224	. 914	18	16	0
ditto					0	ditto His		218 .	. 974	18	17	A
ditto					4	ditto 44		194 .	. 97 4	14	14	
ditto					0	ditto 62		214	. 964	18	3	0
eitto						Allihies 108	**	IO.	. 115	9	13	6
ditto						ditto 94						
ditto					0	ditto 71						6
ditto					0	Cupiapo 100						6
ditto					-	ditto 40						49
ditto					0	Chiii						6
ditto						Santiago 60						0
ditto						Llwydd 48						68
ditto						Connorree 14						0
ditto						ditto7						0
ditte						ditto 7						0
Knockmahos						Fingal 15						0
ditto					0					-	•	-

	TOT	FAL	PRODUCE.	
was	N 1 EM		a Lebin	111

Cohre	1184	£29814	6		Chill	9	6
Knockmahon	. 361	1647		0	Santiago 60 851		
Chill	. 304	5547	2	0	Llwydd 48 27;	4	
Allihien	. 2 3	7892	18	16	Connorree 28 301	14	
Coptapo	. 1 40	3, 39	10	0	Fingal 15 102		
			-				

Copper ores for sale March 24.—Cobre 89, ditto 76, ditto 70, ditto 61, ditto 60, ditto

manon 112—Crossovare s., Toolse 90, ditto 67, ditto 67, ditto 69, di to 48, ditto 70al, 1857 tools.

Copper new for sale April 7.—Cobre 90, ditto 67, ditto 69, di to 48, ditto 44, ditto 44, ditto 81, ditto 82, ditto 82, ditto 83, ditto 83, ditto 87, ditto 74, ditto 67, ditto 59—Knock mahon 137, ditto 87, ditto 74, ditto 67, ditto 53, ditto 57, ditto 16—Chili 108, ditto 48, ditto 48, ditto 48—Cobs. 68, ditto 57, ditto 16—Tigrony 22, ditto 16—Crossebane 10—Total, 212 tools.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Ame	ream!	
English Copper Company	1749	 £ 3430	1	0
reeman and Co	49	 933	10	0
Grenfell and Sons	SME	 A184	9	-
tima, Willyama, Neville, Druce, and Co	360	 63.40	2	6
Visian and Sons	6254	 19091	0	- 69
Williams, Foster, and Co	974		6	0
	-	MARKET ST.		-tam
Total	25.74	38,260	9	0

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT TRURO.

Minex.	Tons.	1	Pric	e.	Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	1	Pric	e.	Purchasers.
Wh. Jowel	110	3	1.0	4.	Vivians.	Trethellan	112	4	9	0.	Williams.
ditter	93	6	2		Williams.	ditto	48	3	19	0.	P. Grenfella
differ	91 .	- 9	0,0	0.	Freemans.	ditte	49	3	18	Ø.,	Williams.
differ	79	3	9	40.	20000	Holmbush	85	11		à.	F. Grenfella
ditto	76	A	13	6	CONCRE.	ditto	61		-6	4	(800-000)
differ	3.7	1.2	4	6.	-	ditto	59	11	*	6	passent.
Freenesan.	97	3	10	0.	P. Grenfells.	Fower C.	384 .	5	19	6	Viviana.
ditta	91	3:	12.	68.		ditte	584	3	19	d.	Williams.
ditto	d	2	138	6	Virtama.	ditio	33	5	3	ď.,	Viviana.
ditto	81 .	4	17	6.	F. Grenfella.	Wh. Lydia	66	3.	18	d.	Mines Roya
ditto	72	8	1	18.	EnglishCo.	ditto	59		11	6	permen
diffe	A16		11	68.	Viriana.	ditto	16	3	19		English Co.
Public o			8	in.	Mines Royal	ditte	16	.5	190		Vivians.
ditto	83		13.		F. Grentella.		.38	3	1.7	4.	190000
sEiths.	254	推	17	6	2000	Unity W.	1:12	6			English Co.
willten	pay .	16	1.7	4.	English Co.	cittle	×6		2	0	
extisias	48 .	b	12	4.	-	Treisigh C.		b	1.3		Nevill & Co.
ditto	41		14	B	P. Greefells.		32	3		0	Viviana.
Tretoik	108	3	18	0.	Freemane	Wh Maide		86	1.5	6.	English Co.
ditto	6.7	3	18	Ø.	The same of	Carbarrack		3	12.0	ĸ.,	Nevill & Co.
ditts	33		1	4	-	Treasury .		3	-	0	Virtans.
ditto			4	6.	Viviana.	dates		3	6		Novill & Co.

10000					ment to it is a different of t	
					PRODUCE.	
Wheal Jewel Tresarcan	479		2816		Wh Lydia } 130 # 918 13	
Positive	284	11434	1451		Trefrigh Consols 105 1206 9	
Prethellan	796	111111	878 I		Wh. Maiden } 99 Age 15	
Fower Cone	da . 202	BATTER	1136 1	19 8	Wh. Ireasury 26 83 16	
Average st	andard,	LENL 12N	-An	erage	produce, 7. Average price, 52 iss. od	į,

of ore, 2/31 tons. - Connectity of fine copper, 182 tons 7 cwt. - Amount of 10,2002, he od. - Average standard of last sale, 1212, 1a, - Average Pro-

concer, 1s.,7002. Sa. vd.—Average standard of last sain, 1212. 2s.—Average Pro-cee, 72.

Chapter over fire sain on Thurnday next, at Pearce's Hotel, Truce.—Mince and avera.—Console, 1000; Tresavvan, 341; Hallenbeagie, 470; United Mince, 357.

over Console, 200; Trethaliss, 214; Wheat Sline, 2 W, Wheat Vyryan, 80; Wheat chody, 81; Whoat Levels, 73; Givat Wheat Charlette, 62.—Total, 2368 tons.

Copper over for cale on Thurnday wook, at Sevpell's, Post. — Nines and Parcels. and Wheat Crosty, &c., 73: | Doirosath, 3rd; United Hills, 3.72; East Pasc, 82; over Cookels, 7; Stray Park, 13; South Wheat Basset, 13; West Who ever, 1r; Carysie, 8r; Wheat Harriet, 67; Wheat Cifford, 32; Wheat Spacrost— Total, 2-55 tone.

IMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED

Total	2721		116,286	à	-
Williams, Foster, and Co	2014	1344813			
Street, Willyame, Nevelle, Depre, and Co.,	101				
threshed and Some	67.7%		4064	12	3
Freedran and Ch.	3.76		3129	4	- 4
Vivine and Song	3 4			17	18
English Couper Conyune	139 6			6	0
Mines Rival Company	115		#1327	1.2	1

SALE OF BLACK TIN,

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.
Wheal Budnick	110		Grentell and Co.
ditto	. 8	47 7 6	Williams and Co.
ditto			Bolithos and Co.
ditto	. 2	37 15 0	Daubuz & Co., & Bolithos & Co.
Charlestown Mines	. 11	48 12 6	Bolithos and Co.
ditto		47 2 6	Williams and Co.
ditto	. 3	41 17 6	Williams and Co.
ditto	. 14	35 0 0	Williams and Co.
Polgooth Mines	. 104	49 2 6	L. C. and W. Daubuz.
ditto	. 14	44 0 0	Williams and Cu.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT REDRUTH

Sampled February 24, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, March 11.

TOTAL PRODUCE.

TO	TAI	L P	RODUCE.	
Wh. Friendship Wh. Prosper } 372 € 2413	16		Providence Mines 122 2 589 0 Wh. Speed 105 527 12	:
Fowey Consols 19 1		0	Tregothoan Con. 71 223 17	
Wh. Harmony } 220 116:			Wh. Busy 58 229 19 Cudlip's ore 46 286 7	0
Levant 264 2596	0		Botaliack 45	
COMPANIES BY WHO			ORES WERE PURCHASED.	•
			Tons. Amount.	
Mines Royal English Copper Company				
Vivian and Sons Freeman and Co			360 1871 11 0	
Grenfell and Sons			3504 2054 19 9	
Williams, Foster, and Co.				

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

£13,513 13 0

Total 1993

		4	
son, Eng Bar fon 0 0 0 to 8	5		Corras - / oreign (dy. 37s.)
Do. Carg.in Wales 7	3	10	i is, BritBlocks cwf 4 2 6
Hoops ton 10	10	- 0	Bars do. 4 4
Sheets, ton 11		a	Eanca 0 0 0 to 3 16
Fig. No. L ton &	0	0	Straits 0 6 6 to 3 14 4
Do. in Wales 4	5		Tin Plates-1.c. (box) 1 12 0 to 1 15 6
oreign- [Swedes, cn. hd. ton 14	5	10	1.x. do 1 18 0 to 2 1
Russian com fon 14	lo.	0	Others in proportion.
Duty 50s. P.S.L fon 15	15	0	Laap, Brit Pig ton 20 10 4
per ton. C.C.N.D. fon 18	10	0	Sheet fon 21 10 6
TESL, Eng. Blistered, 25 0 0 to 45	U		Shot fon 22 10 6
shear do. do. 45 v 0 84	0		Red tor 21 10
Cast do. do. 45 0 0 84	0		White (dry) ton 16 0
foreign- [Sweden in kga bd ton 20	0	0	Do. (gd.in oil) fon 24/ a 28/
Duty 20 Do. Faggots bd. fon -	_		Poreign-Span. (dy. 40s.) . 19 15 6
er cent. Milan bd. ton 0	0	0	SPELTER 26 15 0 to 27 0 0
orres, brit Cake fon 00	0	0	For delivery 25 15 0 to 26 0 0
Tile do. 98		0	English Sheets 39 • •
Sheets 16. 1:2	d	10	Quicustavan-(dy. id. per ib.) 0 3 11

Sheets... ib. 1/2d is Quicustivian—(dy. id. per ib.) 0.3 il.

REMARKS.—The English fron market, after large transactions, at reduced rates, has settled firm at 7t., at Cardiff. for large quantities. English copper and tin are steady. In foreign tin the market is very firm. Lead is flat at current prices. Inaquerel large operations have taken place, at considerably advanced prices; for stock, on the spot, 7t. has been refused; and for arrival, 2nt. is demanded. In other metals no alteration.

FOREIGN SPELTER.

Statement, showing the quantities imported, exported, and cleared for consumption, in the United Kingdom during the last seven years, with the stocks on the 31st December of each year:—

and December of each year	1634.		1835.		1836.		1837.		1538.		1539.		1840.
Imported Tons	2758		7098	**	9931		4716		53.74		8191		5061
Experted	1419		3463		5002		2516		1570		2633		2937
Cleared for consumption	2063		2630		2370		2675		3898		4432		434
			_		-		-		-		-		-
Stock on the 31st Dec	336		1341	**	2900	**	2423	28	2337		3464		1241
		-			-	_		-		-		-	_

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

Shares. BRITISH MINES. Paid. Price	Shares. BRITISH MINES. Paid. Price
500 Anglesey 5 8	4,000 United Hills 5 74
4,000 Biasoc Bridge 1	6,000 Wicklow Copper \$. 8
5,000 Blaenavon 45 40	3,845 West Wheal Jewel 84 24
10,000 British fron 35	1,000 Wheal Julia 54
100 Copper Bottom 41 30	3,300 Wheal Leeds
2,000 Cornubian Lead Co 34 1	
6,000 Cornwall Great United 104 1	FOREIGN MINES.
1,000 Cuddra 10 1	5,000 Alten Mining Company 124 11
5,600 Dartmoor Consols 5 1	10,000 Auglo Mexican Co 100 14
10,000 DurhamCountyCoalCo. 37	3,374 Do. Subscription 25 1
2,000 Danescombe 24	2,000 Holanos
2,000 De Dunstanville	Ditto Scrip 15 174
1,000 Duffield 30 11	10,000 Brazilian imperial 20 74
1,200 East Mulberry Hills 34 1	10,000 Bolivar 20 1
3,700 Great Wh. Prosper 74 64	10,000 Ditto Scrip 10 . 2
4,030 Great Wh. Charlotte 3 1	10,000 Cata Branca Brazilian 64., 7
10,000 Hibernian 124 3	10,000 Conceição
1,000 Holmbush 14 40	12,000 Cobre CopperCompany 40 312
2,00c Inte of Sark (Guernsey) 104 13	s,500 Colombian Co. regia 55 2
19,000 Mining Co. of Ireland 7 164	0,000 Copiapo Mining Co 131 . 94
6,000 Poibreen 4 . 1	10,000 General Mining Asso. 18 3
2,000 Relistian	"351 Mexican Company 18 24
5,000 Redmoor Consolidated 5 1	17 mm Moranius and Conses 16
10,000 Rhymney from 50 30	14,582 { Real del Monte, regia. 135 24
800 South Towan 10 1	Do. unregistered 1
4,000 Tregolian	Ditto Loan Notes 150 160
4,600 Treieigh Consols 41 14	7,000 Royal Santia o 10 . 15
4,505 Tamar Consols 3 1/	11,000 St. John d'el Rey 141 24
6,000 Tin Croft 54. 41	40,000 Unités Mexicas 40 24
129 Trevaskus 60 .50	Black Scrip, addl capital 8 8
4 total Property	The state of the s

RAILWAY SHARE LIST AND TAS FFIC RETURNS.

Line.	Entire Lg.h.	Now Open.	Cost.		Val of share.	Last week'		
Birmingham & Derby Junc.	44	381	£1,036,696	100	63	1007	1	
Birmingham and Gioucester	3:4	5 .	1,366,666	100	76	1185		
Dundee and Arbroath	14.8	164	134,934	.25	1000	1 49	10	54
Kastern Counties*	1264	174	2,133,353	2.3	84	556	19	
Glasgow and Ayr	51	411	1,533,000	40	334	854		
Glasgow and Paintey Joint	64	63	230,000	23	22	350	11	
Grand Junction	974	974	1,514,100	100	2.4	H200		
Great North of England	25	45	1,5:0,000	70	3.4	303	19	32
Great Western	117	92	5,750, mpg	63	mia	5.7 Gw	14	
Huli and Seiby	31	.51	531,183	50	414	612	13	10
Lancaster & Preston June.	204	204	458,000	424	3:4	423	18	1
Liverpool and Manchester	31	51	1,673,000	100	154	4511	13	i
London and Birmingham	1129	1124	S. Seas, in ct.	943	155	13019	3	
London and Blackwall	.54	34	N. (000)	7.5	1.64	5.39		11
London and Brighton	414	54	2,4 10,000	bet	4.7	134		
London and Croydon		104	754,100	137	174	541	19	
London and Greenwich	8.8	3.7	1,573,000	30	2.0	1000	-	10
andon and South Western	9.1	754	2,760,000	384	Sod	3603	3	34
Manchester, Boiton, & Bury	.0	100	644,000	2.	As.	89.7	110	- 6
Manchester & Birmingham	45	3	2,80 ,000	40	77	363	19	-
Manchester and Leeds	5.00	10	2,500,000	70	64	2848		
Maryport and Carlinie	28	3	241,000	3-0	1.5	xeye	10	
Midland Counties	**	5.7	1,552,000	100	78	2040	**	84
Newcastie and Cartisle	dej	6.14	730,000	100	104	15.06		4
Northern and Easternii	391	194	1,29 1,809	50	23	545	19	
North Midandl	728	728	3,1400,000	100	70	7050	7	
North Unions	73	73	\$74,190	78	90	014	11	
Preston and Wgre	154	194	264,000	34	45	310	12	
th ffield and Rotherham	24	54	2000,0000	25	76	219		•
Dister	28		Str. 1000	20	114	179	11	
fort and North Micland	2.4	24	475,466	54	79	1160		
			ay boll.			ROAL 1		

MONDAY.—Price of coals per ton at the close of the market — Bell Robs Harttey 17 8—Hosywell Main 18—Original Window's Pontop 12 9—Bushith's Policy of the Coals and the Coals — Killingworth 26 3—North Heston Lyons 21—Stew 23 5—Kelkov 21—Assisable 21 9—Barrington Tree 17 9—Even wood 18—Gordon Seymon Teen 25 3—Re Helen's Tree 12 5—Tees 22 2—Tree Hetten 17—He Park 17 6—Cowpen 18—Howard's Netherton Main 17 3—Nowton Main 16—Seymon Tees 25 3—Nowton

arrived, 21.

WEDNE-DAY.—Adult's Main 17 6—Smith's Pontop 16 6. Tandeld M. Wijiam 18—Wall's End Hills 20 3—Hisspor is 6—Perkins 19—Hisspor Hettins 21 6—Caradoc 23 6—South Hartiseponi 1 —Erenwood 26—South Hettins 21 8—Two Hettin 17—Howard's Netherton Main 17 3.—Shipa arrived, 8.

N F - Two Rett of 7—Reward's Netherton Main 17 2—Shipa arrived, S.
FRIDAT - Bundle's West Harting 18—West Harting 18 6—Wall's Raid Clemedi
7—Rea on 21 — Hillia p.—Retopur 18 6—Perkin's 2: p.—Reimint 2: 6—Brady il's
fection 22 — I says 2: 2. Hanwell's 21 —Hethon 22 2—Penherton 22 3—Resides il's
fection 23 — tewart's 2: 6—Whitwell 22 —Herthopoid 2: 3—Resides 21 3—Actabas

—Even-wood 12 — Gordon 18—South Burham 2: p.—Tree 2: 3—Cuwpen 17 6—
Source's Ne hertion status 7—Ships arrived, 6:

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